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HANDBOOK



NATIONAL FEDERATION
OF STATE HIGH SCHOOL ASSOCIATIONS

The National Federation of State High School Associations is pleased to present itself and its programs to you. Our purpose in so doing is to stimulate or sustain your support of the interscholastic activities program which is reaching and helping to educate millions of young boys and girls. The National Federation membership and headquarters staff are firm in the belief that interscholastic activities programs are essential to the education of most youth and, therefore, are an integral part of school curricula. Interscholastic activities are laboratory courses in human relations as well as physical and emotional development. They are, in essence, "The other half of education."



Brice B. Durbin
Executive Director

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

Brice B. Durbin • Thomas E. Frederick
Fritz L. McGinness • Richard D. Schindler • Warren S. Brown
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Barbara J. Clabaugh • Cynthia L. Baughman

NATIONAL FEDERATION HANDBOOK

1980-81



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National Federation of State High School Associations

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NATIONAL FEDERATION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE



Leslie D. Wells
1982
Anchorage,
Alaska



Albert L. Burr
President, 1981
Ballwin,
Missouri



John E. Roberts
Vice Pres., 1981
Stevens Point,
Wisconsin



Alton B. Doyle
1983
Albany,
New York



Richard Stevenson
1981
Kaysville,
Utah



H. Jean Kenny
1981
Stonington,
Connecticut



Tony Komadina
1982
Phoenix,
Arizona



Claud E. White
1983
Oklahoma City,
Oklahoma



Gill Gideon
1982
Hermitage,
Tennessee



Jack Molesworth
1981
Linthicum,
Maryland

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS STAFF



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Executive Director



Thomas E. Frederick
Associate Director



Fritz L. McGinness
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Assistant to Director



Barbara J. Clabaugh
Secretary and Assistant
to Executive Director



Cynthia L. Baughman
Controller

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I.—NAME

This organization shall be known as the National Federation of State High School Associations.

ARTICLE II.—OBJECT

The object of this Federation shall be to serve, protect and enhance the interstate activity interests of the high schools belonging to the state associations*, to assist in those activities of the state associations which can best be operated on a nationwide scale, to sponsor meetings, publications and activities which will permit each state association to profit by the experience of all other member associations and to coordinate the work so duplication will be minimized.

ARTICLE III.—MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. This Federation shall consist of those state high school associations which meet the prescribed membership requirements. A state association may secure membership by meeting the following conditions:

1. The governing board of the state association shall officially declare its willingness to comply with the Constitution and Bylaws of the Federation by making application to the Executive Committee of the Federation, which shall recommend action on the application to the National Council.
2. The application must be accompanied with the current service fee established by the National Council.
3. The application must receive a favorable vote of two-thirds of those who are present and voting at the National Council meeting when the application is acted upon.
4. A copy of the Constitution and Bylaws of the state association must be submitted with the application and the organization must be such as to indicate proper regulation and control of the interscholastic activities of the state so that there will be no more than one membership granted to a state by the National Council.

Section 2. Affiliated membership with right of participation in meetings and activities but without voting privilege may be granted to high school associations in United States territories and in Canada or other neighboring countries. The terms of such affiliated memberships shall be fixed by the Executive Committee.

*All references to state associations shall include the District of Columbia.

Section 3. Annual service fees for members and affiliate members shall be established by the National Council and shall be payable August 1st for the fiscal year. Fees must be paid no later than September 1st.

Note: Currently, the service fees established by the National Council are: 53* per 1,000 A.D.A. (boys and girls in all member schools). Minimum \$38.00 - Maximum \$225.00; plus 30* per member school, Minimum \$53.00 - Maximum \$225.00; plus National Press charge of \$10.00 for each 50 or fraction member schools, Minimum \$60.00 -Maximum \$110.00. Affiliate members' service fee is \$50 per year.

Section 4. Any violation of the National Federation Constitution or Bylaws shall render the offending member association liable to suspension, expulsion or other action deemed appropriate by the Executive Committee.

Section 5. Any member association expelled, suspended or otherwise penalized under provision of Article III, Section 4 may appeal said decision within 30 days from the date of publication of such decision by notifying the executive director of the National Federation of State High School Associations, who shall arrange for a hearing for such appeal before the Appeal Board of the National Federation and said Appeal Board shall promptly and within ten (10) days hear said appeal unless said ten (10) day period is extended for an additional period of time as specified and agreed upon by the parties to the hearing. The Appeal Board may sustain, revoke, modify or amend the decision of the Executive Committee.

Section 6. The Appeal Board shall consist of eight members, elected by the National Council from the membership of the governing boards and chief executive officers of the member associations. Elections shall be by the Council as a whole with one member selected from each of the eight National Federation election sections. The term of office shall be three (3) years and the terms shall be staggered so three (3) terms expire at each annual meeting except for each third annual meeting when two terms expire. No one person shall serve more than three (3) terms. Election procedures as outlined under Article IV, second paragraph of Section 3 and Section 4 shall be followed when electing members to the Appeal Board. No active members of the Executive Committee shall be eligible for election to membership on the Appeal Board. A quorum of five members of the Appeal Board shall be required for the purpose of hearing any appeal and a majority vote of the members present for such hearing shall be required for any action of the Appeal Board. Prior to each meeting of the Appeal Board, a chairperson shall be elected from the Appeal Board members to serve as chairperson of that meeting. No member of the Appeal Board shall, in his or her capacity as such member, participate in the hearing of

any appeal or act upon any matter which involves or will affect an association with which such member is associated by reason of employment or the holding of the position of governing board member.

ARTICLE IV.—EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Section 1. The administration of the Federation shall be vested in an Executive Committee of eight members elected by the National Council from the membership of the governing boards or chief executive officers of the member state associations. Election shall be by the Council as a whole but for election purposes the member states shall be grouped in eight sections, each to consist, as nearly as is feasible, of contiguous states so there is a comparable number of member high schools in each of the sections. One member of the Executive Committee shall be chosen from each section, except as provided in Section 5 of this Article.

Section 2. Beginning with 1970 and until changed by the Executive Committee, the sections shall be:

NORTHEAST (1): Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont (2,918 member schools)

MIDEAST (2): Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia (4,041 member schools)

SOUTH (3): Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee (2,990 member schools)

CENTRAL (4): Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin (2,985 member schools)

MIDWEST (5): Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota (2,564 member schools)

SOUTHWEST (6): Arkansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas (2,501 member schools)

WEST (7): Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Utah (1,374 member schools)

NORTHWEST (8): Alaska, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, Wyoming (1,360 member schools)

Section 3. Executive Committee members shall be elected at the annual summer meeting of the National Council. The term of office shall be three years and the terms shall be staggered so three terms expire at each annual summer meeting except for each third annual summer meeting when two terms expire. No one person shall serve more than three (3) terms.

Section 4. In the election there shall be: (1) nominations from the floor; (2) a ballot upon those named and anyone who receives a majority of the votes cast shall be declared elected. If no one receives a majority, the two

candidates having the largest number of votes shall be voted upon by ballot. If there should be a tie vote, a second ballot shall be taken, and, if there is still a tie, the winner shall be chosen by lot.

Section 5. If there are fewer than three association governing board members or chief executive officers on the Executive Committee, the Executive Committee shall appoint additional members to attain the minimum of three. Nominations for the vacancies shall be requested from the floor following any election which results in fewer than three governing board members or chief executive officers. Appointments by the Executive Committee shall be made from among those nominees at the Executive Committee's next meeting. Such appointments shall be for one-year terms. Appointees may serve a maximum of three consecutive years.

Section 6. Eligibility to serve on the Federation Executive Committee, in the event a member ceases to be a voting member of the governing board or the chief executive officer of the state association from which elected, shall be determined by the following criteria: (a) if service as a chief executive officer or as an association governing board member ceases because of death, retirement, incapacity, resignation or because of a change of residence out of the Federation Section from which elected, a state association shall have the privilege of naming an eligible replacement to serve on the Federation Executive Committee until the next annual summer meeting of the National Council, when a new committee member shall be elected to serve for the remainder of the unexpired term; or (b) if state association service ceases because of expiration of the state association term or for any reason other than those stated in (a), the member continues to be eligible to represent the National Federation section on the Executive Committee for the remainder of the three-year term.

Section 7. The Executive Committee shall (a) provide office facilities, an executive director and other necessary employees for the proper conduct of the business of the Federation; (b) establish and maintain a retirement plan for full-time Federation employees; (c) approve an annual budget; (d) establish committees and procedures for the formulation, publication and distribution of playing rules for those sports in which high school students participate and negotiate with other organizations to secure adequate representation for the National Federation on joint committees which prepare playing rules; and (e) exercise all powers and duties expressed or implied in this constitution and bylaws, including interpretation of same.

Section 8. The Executive Committee shall meet upon order of the president or upon request of a majority of the members of the Committee, the call to be issued by the executive director. A majority of the Committee members constitutes a quorum.

ARTICLE V.—OFFICERS

Section 1. The officers of the Federation shall be a president and vice-president, each of whom shall be elected for a one-year term by the Executive Committee from among the members of the Executive Committee. Officers are eligible for reelection within the limits of their three-year term. If either office becomes vacant because of death, resignation or other emergency, it shall be filled by election by the Executive Committee at its next meeting.

Section 2. The executive director shall be elected by the Executive Committee for such terms as may be in the best interests of the Federation. The executive director shall serve as secretary-treasurer.

Section 3. The executive director shall, under supervision of the Executive Committee, have charge of the funds of the Federation. A complete financial statement shall be presented to the Federation membership at the time of the annual summer meeting. All accounts shall be audited, at least annually, with the cost of the audit paid by the Federation.

The executive director shall furnish a bond in the amount fixed by the Executive Committee, such amount to be at least \$10,000, the premium on which shall be paid by the Federation.

The president, if authorized to sign checks, shall be similarly bonded.

ARTICLE VI.—NATIONAL COUNCIL

Section 1. The National Council is the legislative body of the Federation. It shall consist of one representative from each member state association elected by its governing board.

Section 2. The semiannual meetings of the National Council shall be held at such places and times as may be determined by the Executive Committee, provided written notice of such meetings shall be sent by the executive director to the offices of each unit member at least 30 days preceding the meetings. All members of the governing boards and executive office staffs of the various state associations are authorized to be present at the meetings of the National Council and to participate in its discussions.

Section 3. Special meetings may occur through order of the president or through request of a majority of the members of the National Council, the call to be issued by the executive director. Any action which may be taken by the National Council at its semiannual meetings may be taken at a properly called special meeting.

Section 4. In the transaction of business of the National Council, each member state association shall have one vote. In case the appointed representative is absent, a member of the governing board or executive of-

fice staff who is present, is authorized to vote.

Section 5. A quorum for the transaction of business shall consist of representatives of a majority of the state associations belonging to the Federation.

Section 6. The parliamentary rules of the National Council shall be *Robert's Rules of Order*, Newly Revised (1970).

ARTICLE VII.—AMENDMENTS

Section 1. This Constitution and Bylaws may be amended at any meeting of the National Council at which a quorum is present, by two-thirds vote of the states represented at such a meeting.

Section 2. Amendments may be submitted by a member state association through its executive officer on behalf of its governing board or by the National Federation Executive Committee. Such proposals shall be submitted in writing to the executive director not less than ninety days in advance of the meeting of the National Council at which they are to be considered and shall be submitted by the executive director to the executive officers of all member state associations not less than sixty days in advance of the said meeting. Amendments must be voted upon as submitted, except for changes in wording for clarification only which are approved by the representative of the submitting state and are agreed to by a majority of the states represented at the meeting at which the proposal is being considered.

Section 3. Amendments to the Constitution or Bylaws, adopted by the National Council, shall become effective on August 1 following the date of their adoption, or on another date stipulated by the submitting state provided such date is not less than thirty days after the amendment is adopted by the National Council.

Section 4. In the event of an emergency, the Executive Committee may, at its discretion, submit an amendment to the members of the National Council for approval by certified mail. A two-thirds favorable vote of a quorum, as described under Section 5 of Article 6, shall be required for passage of such amendment. If passed, the amendment is effective immediately but only until the next regular meeting of the Council at which time the amendment shall be resubmitted for the regularly prescribed action of the Council.

ATHLETIC BYLAWS

ARTICLE I.—SANCTIONING

Section 1. Each National Federation member high school association

shall sanction through the National Federation competition by a member school in any of the following contests: (a) any interstate tournament or meet in which four or more schools participate; (b) any interstate competition which involves schools from three or more state high school associations; (c) any interstate competition involving two or more schools which is sponsored by an individual or an organization other than a member school.

In (a) and (b) above, no sanction is required from the National Federation if all competing schools are from states which border the host state. However, each state association shall sanction such events.

Section 2. Each National Federation member high school association shall approve and receive National Federation approval of competition by a member school in an activity under that association's jurisdiction against a school from a foreign country, except for two-school and three-school competition with a school or schools from Canada and Mexico which necessitates a round trip of less than 600 miles.

Section 3. The National Federation Executive Committee shall establish and publish policies, procedures, criteria and application forms for sanctioning domestic and international competition under Sections 1 and 2 of this Article. Sanction shall not be granted for any tournament, meet or other contest to qualify for and/or determine a national high school championship. Championships for blind and deaf athletes shall not require National Federation sanction.

ARTICLE II.—PROVISIONS GOVERNING CONTESTS

Section 1. In all interstate contests each National Federation member high school association shall require each participating school to follow the contest rules of the state association of which it is a member, or rules which have been approved by that state association for interstate competition.

Section 2. No National Federation member high school association, shall permit a member school to compete in any contest in any other state if the contest involves conditions which would violate the regulations or established policies of that school's high school association.

ACTIVITIES BYLAWS

ARTICLE I—APPROVAL OF EVENTS

Section 1. Each National Federation member high school association shall approve competition by a member school in an activity under that association's jurisdiction in any of the following contests: (a) any in-

terstate tournament or meet in which four or more schools participate; (b) any interstate competition which involves schools from three or more state high school associations; (c) any interstate competition involving two or more schools which is sponsored by an individual or an organization other than a member school.

In the event the host state claims no jurisdiction over the activity, each participating state association shall be responsible for approving participation of its member schools.

Section 2. Each National Federation member high school association shall approve competition by a member school in an activity under that association's jurisdiction against a school from a foreign country, except for two-school and three-school competition with a school or schools from Canada and Mexico which necessitates a round trip of less than 600 miles.

Section 3. The National Federation Executive Committee shall establish and publish policies, procedures, criteria and forms by which sponsoring organizations shall apply for National Federation approval of interstate and international competition in activities which involve schools from seven or more states. A list of approved activities shall be published and disseminated at least once each year.

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION

The National Federation consists of the fifty individual state high school athletic and/or activities associations and the association of the District of Columbia. Also affiliated, are eight interscholastic organizations from the Canadian Provinces of Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan and the associations of the Republic of the Philippines, Okinawa and Guam.

These associations have united to secure the benefits of cooperative action which eliminate unnecessary duplication of effort and which increase efficiency through the pooling and coordinating of ideas of all who are engaged in the administration of high school athletic and activities programs.

ORIGIN AND GROWTH

The national organization had its beginning in a meeting at Chicago on May 14, 1920. L. W. Smith, secretary of the Illinois High School Athletic Association, issued invitations to neighboring states and state association

representatives came from Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan and Wisconsin. The primary purpose of the meeting was to discuss problems which had resulted from high school contests which were organized by colleges and universities or by other clubs or promoters. In many cases, little attention was paid to the eligibility rules of the high school associations or to other school group regulations and chaotic conditions had developed. At this first meeting it was decided that the welfare of the high schools required a more active part in the control of such athletic activities be exercised by the high school men through the state associations, and this control necessitated the formation of a national organization. A Constitution and Bylaws were adopted and the group decided on the name "Midwest Federation of State High School Athletic Associations." Principal George Edward Marshall, Davenport, Iowa, was elected president and Principal L. W. Smith of Joliet, Illinois, was elected secretary-treasurer.

In 1921, four states, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan and Wisconsin, continued their interest and became charter members through formal ratification of the Constitution. Largely due to their efforts the national organization grew during the early years.

In 1922, the Chicago annual meeting was attended by representatives from 11 states, and the name of the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations was adopted. A number of college and university representatives who attended the meeting expressed sympathy for and interest in the efforts to introduce a high degree of order in the regulation of interscholastic contests.

Since that time, the National Federation has had a healthy growth to its present nationwide membership. By 1940, a national office with a full-time executive staff became necessary and such office was established in September of that year.

The legislative body is the **National Council** made up of one representative from each member state association. Each representative must be an officer or a member of the state board of control. The executive body is the **Executive Committee** of at least eight members from the eight territorial sections as outlined in the Constitution. Their election is by the National Council at its summer meeting.

STATEMENT OF PHILOSOPHY

The purpose of the National Federation of State High School Associations is to coordinate the efforts of its member state associations toward the ultimate objectives of interscholastic activities. It shall provide a means for state high school associations to cooperate in order to enhance and protect their interscholastic programs. In order to accomplish this, the Na-

tional Federation is guided by a philosophy consistent with the accepted purposes of secondary education. Member state associations' programs must be administered in accordance with the following basic beliefs:

Interscholastic athletics shall be an integral part of the total secondary school educational program which has as its purpose to provide educational experiences not otherwise provided in the curriculum, which will develop learning outcomes in the areas of knowledge, skills and emotional patterns and will contribute to the development of better citizens. Emphasis shall be upon teaching "through" athletics in addition to teaching the "skills" of athletics.

Interschool athletics shall be primarily for the benefit of the high school students who participate directly and vicariously in them. The interscholastic athletic program shall exist mainly for the value which it has for students and not for the benefit of the sponsoring institutions. The activities and contests involved shall be psychologically sound by being tailored to the physical, mental and emotional maturity levels of the youth participating in them.

Any district and/or state athletic meet competition to determine a so-called champion shall provide opportunities for schools to demonstrate and to evaluate the best taught in their programs with the best taught in other schools and in other areas of the state.

Participation in interscholastic activities is a privilege to be granted to those students who meet the minimum standards of eligibility adopted cooperatively by the schools through their state associations, and those additional standards established by each school for its own students.

The state high school associations and the National Federation shall be concerned with the development of those standards, policies and regulations essential to assist their member schools in the implementation of their philosophy of interscholastic athletics.

Nonschool activities sponsored primarily for the benefit of the participants in accordance with a philosophy compatible with the school philosophy of interscholastics may have values for youth. When they do not interfere with the academic and interscholastic programs and do not result in exploitation of youth, they shall be considered as a worthwhile supplement to interschool activities.

The welfare of the schools demands a united front in sports direction policies and the high school associations provide opportunity for this unity. **They must be kept strong.**

NATIONAL FEDERATION PROGRAMS

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION is both a service and regulatory organization. It was founded on the premise it would provide service to individual state associations by controlling interstate athletic events. As its membership grew, the services of the National Federation also increased through expanding programs. The growth in size and influence of state high school associations and the National Federation insures some degree of team work on the part of more than 20,000 schools and this cohesiveness has enabled them to formulate policies and plans for improving interscholastic athletic conditions and to make these plans function.

NATIONAL FEDERATION PRESS

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION PRESS is a tabloid for the editors of local, state and national publications and for directors of the broadcast media. Information from the National Federation PRESS reaches thousands of high school administrators, coaches and officials, as well as the general public.

NATIONAL RECORDS

NATIONAL INTERSCHOLASTIC RECORDS are maintained by the National Federation and published in the **National High School Sports Record Book**.

THE IMPETUS for the records program was in 1925 when the National Council voted that the National Federation adopt and put in operation a plan for verifying, recording and preserving the records of athletic achievement of high school pupils. From almost that date forward, records have been maintained in track and field. In 1973, the headquarters office began verifying and publishing swimming records. Finally, in 1978, an all-sports recognition application was developed and performances in a dozen other sports were preserved in the **National High School Sports Record Book**. A National Records Committee was appointed in 1978 to help establish policies and procedures for the records program. A further refinement of the program occurred during the fall of 1979-80 as official high school scorebooks were released for eight sports.

AS THE ORGANIZATION responsible for protecting and promoting high school athletic programs in the United States, the National Federation acknowledges an obligation to certify and publicize national interscholastic records. The records program brings proper recognition to boys and girls who have achieved unprecedented performances in interscholastic athletic competition; and such recognition helps stimulate in-

terest in high school athletic programs and motivates other boys and girls to improve their skills. Moreover, National Federation guidance of the national interscholastic record program assures only deserving teams and individuals claim national records.

ATHLETIC DIRECTORS

NATIONAL CONFERENCES for high school directors of athletics have been sponsored by the National Federation and conducted annually since 1971 as a service to athletic directors and schools. It is the purpose of the National Federation and the cooperating state associations to provide assistance, information and service required by directors of athletics at the interscholastic level.

A STEERING COMMITTEE for planning the first conference adopted objectives for determining programs for future meetings. These objectives continue to serve as goals for the conferences. They are as follows:

1. To provide a forum for high school directors of athletics.
2. To exchange ideas to assist in the development and conduct of programs at local levels.
3. To present speakers of national stature who will discuss topics vital to interscholastic programs.
4. To improve the image of the high school athletic director as an administrator.
5. To demonstrate to athletic directors their greatest opportunity to make a significant impact on future athletic programs is by working in and through the organizations responsible for administering interscholastic athletics at all levels.

AN ADVISORY COMMITTEE consisting of eight high school athletic directors, representing each of the National Federation election selections, meets annually for the purpose of planning the yearly conference and discussing concerns of athletic directors on the local, state and regional levels. Each representative is an active administrator who is recognized for service to the interscholastic athletic program. All serve staggered four-year terms which provides for rotation as well as continuity on the committee. The expense of the meetings is borne by the National Federation.

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS are distributed to school administrators and athletic directors throughout the country. Each edition serves as a chronicle of that particular year's meeting. During the conferences, there are sample materials available in display booths. Those attending have the opportunity to examine materials which are being used successfully in other school districts throughout the United States. Part of the value of the

conference is being able to obtain these different ideas.

A PROFESSIONAL JOURNAL for high school directors of athletics was published for the first time in December 1974. Since then, **Interscholastic Athletic Administration** has been published four times yearly in order to provide those individuals who have responsibilities for administering high school athletics with a continuing forum for the exchange of ideas designed to assist them in meeting their increasing responsibilities. IAA blends the ideas of local school athletic directors with the resources of a national organization. While many articles are contributed by high school athletic administrators, each issue includes articles by other school leaders, as well as regular features.

A NATIONAL ORGANIZATION called the National Interscholastic Athletic Administrators Association was organized in 1977 with the technical and financial assistance of the National Federation. Previously, it had been the position of the National Federation that it would provide services to interscholastic athletic administrators, but not organize them on a national level. However, persistent requests for a national organization under the auspices of the National Federation indicated to the National Federation Executive Committee that helping to create a national organization was itself a service which high school athletic administrators were seeking.

THE NIAAA provides for both the membership of individual athletic administrators and of state athletic directors associations. The NIAAA has designated the National Federation's annual National Athletic Directors Conference date and site as the time and place for the Annual Meeting of the NIAAA membership. In addition, the NIAAA has designated **Interscholastic Athletic Administration** magazine as its official publication.

THE OBJECTIVES OF THE NIAAA are to promote the professional growth and image of interscholastic athletic administrators; to promote the development and prestige of state athletic director organizations which will contribute in cooperation with their state high school associations to the interscholastic program of each state; to provide an efficient system for the exchange of ideas between the National Federation and state athletic director organizations and individual athletic administrators; and to preserve the educational nature of interscholastic athletics and the place of these programs in the curricula of schools.

NIAAA's AFFILIATION WITH THE NATIONAL FEDERATION gives athletic directors a voice in national affairs because it is the National Federation's membership which determines the policies and procedures for interscholastic athletics. Through the National Federation, the NIAAA will have an immediate, day-to-day working relationship with other groups which influence interscholastic athletics, such as the National Collegiate

Athletic Association, the National Junior College Athletic Association, and the National Operating Committee for Standards of Athletic Equipment.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE ATHLETIC DIRECTOR as a member of the school's administrative team is recognized by state high school associations, as well as the National Federation. Because these individuals work closely with athletic departments, it behooves state associations and the National Federation to support programs which will improve the competency of the athletic director. This is the sole motivation for the National Federation's ever-growing program for interscholastic athletic administrators.

RULES WRITING ACTIVITY

A PLAYING RULES POLICY COMMITTEE consisting of representatives from each of the eight National Federation election sections has been appointed by the Executive Committee. This standing committee has the responsibility of studying the relationship of National Federation rules committees to other amateur rules writing organizations; of making recommendations concerning administrative policies of National Federation rules writing committees; of reviewing the constituency of rules committees; of advising the Executive Committee regarding such matters as the effect of rules on the administrative policy, finance and safety; and of considering any rules writing problems referred to it by the executive committee. It is not the purpose of this committee to become involved in actual rules construction or writing but rather to consider the policies under which a rules committee operates. The committee is subject to call by the Executive Committee or its chairman when the majority of the Playing Rules Policy Committee feels it necessary to meet to consider a stated policy. Committee members are appointed for four-year staggered terms with a permanent chairman in order to insure continuity of the committee.

RULES COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS for all sports, except football, are made by the National Federation Executive Committee upon recommendation of state executive officers. A system of rotation has been established through which each National Federation election section will have representation on each rules committee. This procedure enables states to have representatives take a turn on committees and at the same time, enables the National Federation to benefit from all talent available. The rotating principle provides wider participation with the possibility of providing more people the benefits of rules-making experience. For the present, each committee has a nonrotating chairman which insures continuity at a particular area of responsibility. All terms of appointees are varied in order to establish the rotation principle. Terms on the committee are

stabilized for four years, thus making it possible for the committee personnel to rotate, with one person from each of two sections being named each year. Each rules committee maintains liaison with other major rules writing bodies, in order to have the rules at the interscholastic level in tune with a particular athletic activity. Each rules committee is completely and totally independent of a similar rules committee of another organization.

STATE ASSOCIATIONS are not required to use National Federation playing rules except when they have a representative on the rules committee, and then, only for that particular sport. However, most states use National Federation playing rules for most sports, which is evidence that National Federation rules are best suited for the high school level. Typically, Federation rules place a greater emphasis on player safety and on ease of administration by officials than do the rules of other organizations. Also, the Federation provides a wide range of companion services (meetings, films, examinations, etc.) which encourage use of Federation rules.

THE RULES WRITING PROGRAM was inaugurated by the National Federation in order for high schools to have a direct voice in developing playing rules governing interscholastic competition. It is fundamental that organizations sponsoring broad programs of competition have the obligation of constructing playing rules which will insure the particular activity is conducted in accordance with the purposes of their programs. For high schools, this requires the activity be in agreement with secondary education philosophy. The catalyst which started the National Federation publications program was the belief high school representatives should have a voice in constructing playing rules for high school competition. The National Federation was denied representation on the National Football Rules Committee. As a result, the Executive Committee appointed a Football Rules Writing Committee and the first Official Interscholastic Football Rules Book appeared in 1930. The Football Committee is unique among National Federation rules committees in that it was inaugurated on a one-vote-per-state basis and continues to operate on that principle.

THE FIRST EDITION OF INTERSCHOLASTIC BASKETBALL RULES was published by the National Federation for the 1936-1937 school year. This edition was authorized by the Basketball Committee of the United States and Canada, of which the National Federation was a constituent member. The decision to publish the Basketball Rules by the Federation grew out of dissatisfaction on the part of the AAU and the YMCA with reference to representation on the National Basketball Committee of the United States and Canada. This led to a reorganization of the committee and authorized each constituent group to publish and distribute its own basketball rules

as adopted by the joint committee. The National Federation Rule Books were developed in a form which was more attractive to the high schools and distributed at a considerable saving. The interscholastic representatives on the Basketball Committee have consistently been important contributors to the constant improvement of basketball rules. In 1978, the National Federation appointed its own, totally autonomous Basketball Rules Committee to formulate rules especially for boys and girls interscholastic competition. The separation from the National Basketball Committee was consistent with the National Federation's philosophy that high school rules be developed by people who are directly responsible to secondary schools.

TRACK AND FIELD RULES were first published by the National Federation in 1942. Prior to that time, the National Federation had cooperated with the National Collegiate Athletic Association in constructing rules for competition. Rules in the new edition were those which were made jointly by the committee and applied equally to intercollegiate or interscholastic competition. It was intended there be no change in meaning, even though there may have been a slight variation in wording. The Track and Field Rule Book was published in a convenient form and contained related supplementary material which was intended to increase interest in track at the high school level.

THE BASEBALL RULE BOOK was first published by the National Federation for the 1945 Baseball season. This publication was authorized in order to increase the amount of baseball being played at the high school level. In order to give baseball an important place in high school athletic and fitness programs, a joint committee consisting of official representatives of the National Federation and of the American, National and Minor Baseball Leagues inaugurated a program to aid schools in their baseball plans. Talent teams assisted in clinics for coaches. Films were made available to high school offices and cooperative plans were developed to eliminate any activity which might endanger the eligibility of a high school player. Part of the comprehensive program was the development of the National Federation edition of Baseball Rules. Playing regulations were the same as for any other baseball group but the rules were published in a form suitable for a high school program and similar to school Codes of Rules for other sports. The National Federation Baseball Rule Book constituted the first satisfactory codification of baseball rules in a form suitable for good training programs in the schools.

THE VARIOUS NATIONAL FEDERATION RULE PUBLICATIONS began with a run of approximately 2,000 copies in 1930 and have now reached a circulation of more than 2¾ million copies. The publication program has

continuously expanded to meet the needs of state associations and individual schools. For instance, in 1970, the National Federation published Rule Books for Girls Basketball, Boys Gymnastics, Girls Gymnastics and Soccer. In 1973, Rule Books for Swimming and Diving, Girls Track and Field, Volleyball and Wrestling were instituted. In response to requests from its membership, the National Federation began publishing Softball Rules for boys and girls in 1976, Field Hockey Rules in 1977, and Ice Hockey Rules in 1978.

SUPPLEMENTARY BOOKS and teaching aids are published for most sports. **Case Books**, explaining the rules through practical application, contain play situations which have actually occurred or which have been developed to illustrate fine points of the rules. Rulings given for these plays have been approved by individual rules committees. **Officials' Manuals** have been developed in baseball, basketball, football, girls gymnastics and wrestling. These are directed specifically to individuals who wish to enter the field of officiating and to those who wish to improve their competence. They consist of detailed procedures in preparing for officiating and step-by-step procedures to be followed by each individual official for administering these contests. **Handbooks** have been developed in basketball and football for use by players, coaches, officials and others interested in the game. These books present the game and rules code from a different standpoint than other publications. Of particular interest to players are sections devoted to duties and responsibilities of the team captains. **Rules Simplified and Illustrated** for basketball and football are published annually. These books make use of cartoons and diagrams to clearly explain situations which might otherwise be difficult to comprehend with only the use of printed words. **Meeting Folders** prepared in basketball, football and wrestling contain explanations of rules changes and are designed for use during interpretation meetings. **Early Season Questions** which contain official interpretations are distributed in all sports. **Rules Examinations** are prepared for all sports in which the National Federation publishes rules and serve to assist officials in rules study.

SCOREBOOKS were developed during the 1979-80 school year for eight sports: baseball/softball, basketball, cross country, gymnastics, swimming and diving, track and field, and volleyball. Each is specifically designed for high school or any competition conducted under National Federation playing rules. In addition, the National Federation prepares **Diving Score Sheets, Volleyball Roster and Line-up Cards and Competitors Numbers.**

AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION has long been aware of the teaching value of audio-visual aids in rules training programs for game officials, coaches and players. It also recognizes spectators have a better appreciation for a sport when they have an understanding of the rules which may be increased through the use of audio-visual aids. The audio-visual program of the National Federation has been developed as a result of these factors and the requests by the National Federation membership for increased services in the field of audio-visual materials.

TEACHING FILMS in basketball and football were started in 1946 by the National Federation in cooperation with A. A. Schabinger. A private corporation was formed under the name of Official Sports Film Service and when Mr. Schabinger retired in 1956, Mr. William W. Runyon was named Director. Upon his retirement in 1968, the National Federation purchased Official Sports Film Service and incorporated it under the name of Official Sports Films, Inc. It was a wholly owned subsidiary of the National Federation. In January 1974, the separate corporation was dissolved and the organization made a functioning department of the National Federation.

RULES FILMS have long been recognized as the most desirable approach to provide a better understanding of the rules for all sports. With motion pictures, players, coaches, officials and spectators can gain a more thorough knowledge of the rules and a better appreciation of playing skills and game administration. Films produced by the National Federation are especially recommended for high school and college athletes, coaches and officials. They also have great appeal to sports fans regardless of age. The films have been produced in baseball, basketball, football, soccer, swimming and diving, track and field, volleyball, and wrestling.

IN 1979, VIDEO CASSETTES of five movie titles inaugurated this new phase of the National Federation's audio-visual services. The low cost of the cassettes and the availability of cassette projectors will provide a greatly expanded audience for National Federation film projects.

OVERHEAD PROJECTION of prepared materials for use in supplementing verbal presentations during rules clinics has been proven to substantially increase retention by those in attendance. A series of transparencies for use on overhead projectors is produced by the National Federation in basketball, football, girls gymnastics, volleyball and wrestling. These valuable teaching aids are to supplement material contained in rule books, case books and officials manuals. They come complete with a suggested script which may be used at the option of the presenter.

ATHLETIC EXPERIMENTATION

ADAPTING SPORTS TO THE HIGH SCHOOL PROGRAM is necessary if the best interests of the high school student are to be served. Secondary school youth have needs different from athletes at other levels and therefore, sports activities must be tailored to satisfy these needs if they are to best serve their purposes. This has been done through scientific study of the relationship of these sports to the high school program and the establishment of machinery whereby the nature of the game is influenced by those in direct charge of high school athletics and by a system of experimentation and observation.

A NATIONWIDE PROGRAM of athletic experimentation and testing has been developed by state associations, which pool their efforts through the National Federation. Each sport is carefully observed and experimental proposals for improvement are tried in laboratory situations. All of these efforts are coordinated through the national office and national rules committees. Included in these experimental programs is a thorough review to determine the sentiment of high school coaches, officials and athletic administrators and to gather suggestions for possible improvement.

AUTHORIZED EXPERIMENTATION OF RULES VARIATIONS is important to the maintenance of a meaningful code of rules. Annually, there are a number of experiments conducted by different state high school associations in various sports. Whenever experimentation of this nature is authorized, the state high school associations agree to present written reports to the appropriate rules committee at its next annual meeting. Results of each experiment are carefully reviewed by the appropriate individuals or subcommittee for recommendation to the rules committee. This procedure has resulted in revisions in the interscholastic rules which have provided improved administration of contests and increased safety of participants.

ATHLETIC INSURANCE

THE SAFETY OF PARTICIPANTS has long been one of the chief considerations of the National Federation rules writing, game administration and research activities. In all discussions, attention has been directed to safety measures and protection against athletic injuries. During the early years, because there were only a few injuries in any one school district, these received little attention until they happened to be fatal. Injuries such as broken teeth or twisted knees, or seemingly minor internal injuries, were not receiving attention because their seriousness was not appreciated. When studies were conducted on statewide and national bases, the list of injuries was sufficient to require remedial measures.

THE STATE AND NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL ORGANIZATIONS had, through the rules writing activity, gradually acquired some degree of control over the type of game which should be included in the high school athletic program. However, they lacked accurate and detailed statistics relative to safety factors in order that games might be properly modified to give maximum safety with increasing attractiveness of the game. The Wisconsin State High School Association under the direction of Secretary Paul F. Neverman, and his board of control, developed a plan whereby every member school in that state could secure insurance coverage for athletic injuries through the state high school association. The participating schools listed each boy with the state office. A small fee was charged and the state association set aside a specified amount to assist in getting the plan started. A definite list of injuries was compiled and specific amounts assigned to cover damages. In the beginning only bone fractures were listed. Gradually the coverage was extended to include specific soft tissue injuries and more recently to include hospitalization.

PROTECTION PLANS of this type enable schools to provide aid in case of severe injury and through them attention is constantly directed to the needs of the athlete. Claims included reports on how and where injuries occurred, thus providing valuable data to those groups which are constantly attempting to develop a safer game. As a result, the type of play and the type of equipment which will keep the injuries to a minimum were developed. At the present time, six states sponsor comprehensive protection plans which are administered directly by state high school association offices. Most other states cooperate with insurance companies in developing protection plans which are in accordance with the desires of the state association but which are administered through regular insurance channels.

CATASTROPHIC INSURANCE PLANS have been adopted by many state associations to provide coverage of extremely serious injuries which may occur in high school athletics. This type of insurance is designed to take over where the coverage by state association protection plans or commercial plans terminate. More often than not, parents are willing and able to pay the limited premium to commercial insurance agencies, or the association-sponsored protection plans for protecting youngsters against injuries. However, sometimes these plans do not adequately provide care of the very serious and expensive-to-treat injuries. There has been a general increase in the amount of insurance premium to cover high school students participating in school-sponsored football. Because of this, state associations have attempted to provide additional service through catastrophic insurance coverage.

STUDENT PROTECTION TRUST

AN ALTERNATIVE PROGRAM of providing student accident insurance was inaugurated in 1980 by the National Federation for the nation's schools. The National Federation Student Protection Trust includes schooltime and 24-hour coverage for activities and athletics including football at rates which are often more affordable than presently available through commercial sources.

THE ADMINISTRATOR of the Trust is Doug Ruedlinger, Inc., the nation's largest insurer of students. The trustee is the United Bank of Missouri, Kansas City, MO. The Trust is underwritten by Sentry Insurance of Stevens Point, Wisconsin.

THE TRUST is being piloted in several states and will eventually be made available wherever it is welcomed by the state high school association and can provide adequate coverages at economical rates.

AN IMPORTANT OUTGROWTH of the insurance program will be the gathering of data relative to injuries in high school sports. The data will be used to identify problem areas which should be addressed by rules makers, coaches, officials and manufacturers in order to make high school sports as safe as possible for the more than five million boys and girls who participate each year.

ATHLETIC SAFETY AND PROTECTION

RESEARCH is conducted by the National Federation in cooperation with other organizations. Such activity was started early in the 1920s and continued during the 1930s and 1940s when the Federation's Athletic Equipment Committee worked to standardize the quality and pricing of athletic goods for the high school market. In 1970, in response to concern over the safety of protective equipment in various sports, the National Federation in cooperation with the Athletic Goods Manufacturers Association, the American College Health Association, the National Athletic Trainers Association, the National Collegiate Athletic Association and the National Junior College Athletic Association formed the **National Operating Committee on Standards for Athletic Equipment**. This committee, consisting of representatives from each of the sponsoring groups, has authorized in-depth experimentation with protective equipment conducted by Wayne State University in Detroit, Michigan.

NOCSAE has stated its objectives as follows:

- (1) To promote, conduct and foster research, study and analyze and the collection of data and statistics relating to athletic equipment with a view to encouraging the establishment of standards in the manufacture and use thereof for the benefit of amateur athletics.

- (2) To disseminate information and promote, conduct and foster other activities designed to increase knowledge and understanding of the safety, comfort, utility and legal aspects of athletic equipment.
- (3) To provide a forum in which individuals and organizations may consult and cooperate in considering problems relating to athletic equipment.
- (4) To do all of the foregoing exclusively for charitable, educational and scientific purposes.

NOCSAE was formed in answer to the need for high standards for any athletic equipment designed for safety. This is an on-going committee which intends to investigate protective equipment of all school sports so they may be as safe as possible for the participants. The organization is funding research which consists of dynamic testing and recording the actual results of impacts under simulated playing conditions. The first piece of equipment under investigation by NOCSAE is the football helmet.

NOCSAE testing over a two-year period resulted in the establishment of a standard for evaluating the protective qualities of football helmets. This standard has been adopted by both the National Federation and the National Collegiate football rules committees. Only those helmets which have been tested and pass the NOCSAE test standard, and have a seal attesting this quality, may be worn after 1979 in interscholastic football contests played under National Federation rules. The NOCSAE Seal of Approval will assure schools and colleges of the safety of football helmets purchased. It also recommended that even before 1980 only those helmets carrying the NOCSAE Seal of Approval be purchased.

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION MEMBERSHIP supports NOCSAE to the extent that it advocates NOCSAE become the central agency in the United States for testing protective athletic equipment and, when necessary, setting standards of performance for such equipment. The following resolution was adopted by the National Federation's legislative body on July 9, 1977:

"WHEREAS the National Operating Committee for Standards of Athletic Equipment conducted fair and complete testing of football helmets, established a performance standard for football helmets, succeeded in having the two major rule making bodies for amateur football adopt the standard, and caused manufacturers of football helmets to meet the standard; and

"WHEREAS this experience has proven that the National Operating Committee for Standards of Athletic Equipment has the constituency and facilities to improve other protective equipment used in amateur athletics

in the United States;

"NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED the National Council of the National Federation of State High School Associations, which conducts the nation's largest athletic program, urges that the National Operating Committee for Standards of Athletic Equipment become the central agency in the United States for the study of protective athletic equipment and that NOCSAE use its authority for vigorous, expanded testing and, where necessary, standard-setting for athletic equipment;

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Council urges rules committees of all organizations to adopt applicable NOCSAE standards at the earliest possible opportunity."

ENDORSEMENTS/LICENSING

ATHLETIC PRODUCTS are reviewed by the Federation and some are approved by the Federation for use in interscholastic activities. Those which are approved by the Federation are licensed to use the Federation's name, logo and acronym in the advertising, packaging and marking.

THE ENDORSEMENT PROGRAM is a service to the interscholastic community because it provides a system for identifying products which meet National Federation playing rule specifications, as well as high standards of safety, durability, quality, economy and innovation. Thus, the program is also a service to manufacturers by serving as a vehicle for informing the interscholastic community about their products.

LICENSE to use the Federation's insignia is limited to manufacturers of approved products and to organizations which are performing specific services for the Federation.

SPEECH AND MUSIC ACTIVITIES

MORE THAN HALF of the member state associations of the National Federation supervise nonathletic activities in addition to athletics. While a few state associations were founded for the purpose of supervising the nonathletic activities, the majority began as athletic associations and expanded their services at the request of their member schools. As the program of nonathletic activities grew, problems developed which needed guidance and control. When this occurred, high school principals immediately turned to their state high school association which had been so successful in developing educationally oriented and controlled athletic programs, as the organization which might supervise the nonathletic activities program at the state level. With state associations assuming these new responsibilities, the National Federation was called upon in the 1950s to provide additional services in this area. Initially these services included

the adoption of recommended eligibility standards and criteria for evaluating nonathletic activities. Following closely were requests for the National Federation to expand its interstate sanctioning program to include nonathletic events.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL voted in 1970 to remove the word "athletic" from the name of the national organization, thus acknowledging the expanding responsibilities of the National Federation in nonathletic activities. In April 1978, the first meeting of the National Federation Speech Committee was held in Elgin, Illinois. In July 1978, the National Federation headquarters staff was expanded to include the employment of a person who would have administration of nonathletic programs as his principal area of responsibility, and a Music Committee was also appointed. In August 1979, the first national meeting for speech and debate clinicians was conducted by the National Federation. In December 1979, the National Federation hosted the national debate topic selection meeting at its Kansas City headquarters.

SANCTIONING

INTERSCHOLASTIC ACTIVITIES exist because they provide educational opportunities for youth. When this objective is not accomplished, there is no educational reason for conducting an activities program. If these goals are not realized, the activities program could just as well be conducted by any other organization.

THOSE CONDUCTING THE INTERSCHOLASTIC PROGRAM have a responsibility to be certain it is administered so the educational goals are reached. To this end, the organization sponsoring competition has an obligation to sanction all contests in which the students participate. This sanctioning may be done at the local level by designing activities which serve the needs of the students. It may also be done at the conference, district or state levels by establishing events which provide educational opportunities not available in the local situation. These must be so conceived that they serve the participants.

SANCTIONING guarantees programs, which are approved, adhere to sound and detailed criteria which meet the specific requirements of a school or a group of schools based upon experience and tradition. This means there will be regulation of the conditions under which the students and teams may compete. Sanctioning is a means of encouraging well-managed competition. It assures the program will provide a broad base of wholesome and constructive competition. The sanctioning program is a positive service to students and schools, not a negative limitation as some nonschool promoters believe.

THE SANCTIONING PROGRAM of the National Federation has the primary purpose of protecting the welfare of high school students. Interscholastic competition must be administered by secondary school authorities who understand the needs of youth. In order to accomplish this, events must be conducted within sound educational philosophy and in accordance with policies adopted by local boards of education. The welfare of the athlete is protected by insisting all competitors participating adhere to similar standards according to age, progress in school and success in academic work. The interscholastic sanctioning program guarantees only bona fide high school students will participate.

A SECONDARY PURPOSE OF SANCTIONING is to protect the existing programs sponsored by member schools. No event may be sanctioned if it simply duplicates a school program, or if it detracts from that school program by luring outstanding competitors away from an existing event. Individual states and schools provide quality competitive programs. There is little need for crossing state boundaries to gain satisfactory competition except along the borders. There are very few instances in which competitors can find superior opportunities for competition in events which are held out-of-state. In most cases, there are other objectives than the education of youth for encouraging participation in such meets.

SANCTIONING will eliminate abuses of excessive competition. The limitation of the number of multiple-school events in which teams may participate and the limitation of travel distance are concrete examples. Excessive competition works a hardship upon the student by interfering with the academic program and detracts from the total program because of the amount of money spent on the few outstanding performers which might better be spent improving the total program for the majority.

A NUMBER OF NONSCHOOL ORGANIZATIONS sponsor competition for high school students and, because of this, there are problems and conflicts with existing school programs. The school-sponsored competition is interpreted to include that sponsored by colleges or educational agencies in addition to that sponsored by state association member schools. There are three different areas of nonmember school competition which are of concern and include competition sponsored by: (a) local service organizations; (b) colleges involving only state association member schools; and (c) nonmember schools involving member schools. The National Council in its 1969 meeting at Las Vegas, Nevada, adopted the following guidelines to be followed when considering sanction requests:

- (1) Interstate competition sponsored by nonschool related organizations shall not be sanctioned.
- (2) All contests in which member schools participate, shall be sponsored

by a member high school or sanctioned by the high school association (competition for high school students, sponsored by colleges will require this approval).

- (3) Competition in sports federation meets shall be cosponsored by a state association member school or sanctioned by the appropriate high school association or associations, if interstate.

NONSCHOOL SPONSORS attempt to use the school program because it adds dignity and status to the event which they are promoting. It implies the event is school-related and the highest competitive standards prevail. Programs conducted by nonschool personnel need to be evaluated very carefully. In the majority of cases, these completely disregard the future high school eligibility of participants and do not consider the existing interscholastic program. Such programs are often justified with five reasons as follows: (1) the distinction it brings to the competitor; (2) the fame and fortune it provides a competitor's coach and/or school; (3) the public image which may come from newspaper promotion; (4) the recognition it will bring the community; and (5) the educational values to the competitors. The sponsors invite large numbers of competitors from a large area. The meet is widely publicized by drawing attention to a few outstanding performers who have been invited. This has a two-fold purpose, in that it also exerts pressure on the local school and community to be certain the invited competitor attends. These large meets require absence from school as well as a diversion of coaching time and money for those outstanding competitors who have already had enough recognition.

THERE ARE DISADVANTAGES in the sanctioning program. First of all, by its very nature there are limitations which must be placed upon activities. The program of sanctioning takes time to administer. Those seeking approval must plan well in advance and pay particular attention to details. If this were not done and the sanction application not properly completed, the competition may not be held. Because of the strong sanctioning program, there has been very little trouble and therefore, some feel it is a perfunctory duty. The problems are eliminated by paying attention to detail.

A PROPERLY ADMINISTERED SANCTIONING PROGRAM will provide uniformity in obtaining approval for an event. By following specific criteria, sponsors will not submit requests for approval of poorly conceived or loosely organized events. Most want to conduct events which will benefit students and can use the criteria as guidelines for developing or improving an event. The strict adherence to established criteria develops confidence of the schools in the total program. Those who administer the sanctioning program are obligated to uphold all standards. **All of this adds**

up to fact that sanctioning protects the students from exploitation.

THE FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS Sanctioning Policy of the National Federation stipulates schools not eligible for membership in their home state association may be approved for participation in a National Federation sanctioned meet provided: (1) nonmember participants adhere to standards as high or higher than the interscholastic association of their state; (2) the policies of the state association represented in the meet prevail for all institutions that are represented; (3) the state associations which are represented in a National Federation sanctioned meet agree to participate with schools which do not have state association membership because they cannot qualify. Nonmember schools, in an increasing number, have shown a desire to participate in both intrastate and interstate meets which involve state association member schools. When it can be shown the nonaffiliated schools maintain standards similar to the state's member schools and the competition will be conducted in accordance with existing requirements, a request for sanction may be honored.

IN ALL INTERSTATE CONTESTS, each participating school shall follow the contest rules of the state association of which it is a member or rules which have been approved by that state association for interstate competition. The rules referred to are contest rules only and not rules applying to age, number of semesters of attendance, residence or academic accomplishments. **No school may violate its own state association rules.**

TELEGRAPHIC AND TELEPHONIC MEETS involving schools from more than one state do not require sanction on the part of the National Federation and the performances, therefore, would not qualify for record consideration. The Executive Committee, at its meeting in 1965, reserved the right to reassess this policy if awards were presented as a result of such competition.

THE CONCEPT OF AREA CHAMPIONSHIPS, is in conflict with the general philosophy regarding interstate events. Although the National Federation Bylaws may not be specific concerning the rejection of such sanction applications, it is the desire of the majority of the membership to follow such a policy in correcting existing abuses. State executive officers have expressed increased concern about the problem of events which are designated as area, regional or national championships. At its meeting in Atlanta, Georgia, on January 7, 1969, the Executive Committee directed the headquarters office staff not to issue sanctions for events which are designated as championships. When applying for sanctions, sponsors must be certain neither the promotion nor the results of the event are labeled as part of a sectional or national championship.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS CANNOT BE SANCTIONED as a result of

an action of the National Federation membership on February 26th, 1934. The National Council voted that the Executive Committee should refuse to sanction any meet or tournament which is in the nature of a contest to determine a national high school championship. The Executive Committee has acted in accordance with this vote and no sanction has been granted although there have been many successful attempts by promoters to hold contests which are national in scope.

THIS ACTION CONCERNING NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP MEETS was the result of sentiment on the part of high school administrators that the high schools are provided with enough competition by their own leagues and state associations. If more competition were desired, it would be an easy matter for such leagues or state associations to prolong the season or to arrange post-season games or to increase the number of tournaments. When such action is not taken, it is because additional competition is not desirable. Matters such as this must be determined by groups rather than by individual high schools because if one high school were permitted to extend the season indefinitely or to travel an indefinite distance to an interstate event, it practically forces other high schools to do likewise, if they are to compete on equal terms with the one which follows such practices. In this respect, the fundamental principle upon which the group action is based is exactly the same as that which underlies statewide eligibility rules. If one high school were permitted to decide for itself whether it would play twenty-one-year-old students, it would automatically force all other high schools with whom that school competes to do likewise. It is obvious the will of the majority must apply in such situations.

THE POLICY CONCERNING SANCTIONING NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS has been under constant review by the National Federation and was reaffirmed as recently as July 9, 1977, when the National Council in amending its Athletic Bylaws adopted the following: "Sanction shall not be granted for any tournament, meet or other contest to qualify for and/or determine a national high school championship." However, at its July 1977, meeting in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, the National Federation Competition Committee recommended the topic of national championships sponsored and conducted by the National Federation be discussed at every National Federation Section Meeting during 1977-78. These discussions did occur.

A RESOLUTION authorizing the National Federation to develop a comprehensive promotional program for high school activities, including sponsorship of national championships, was passed 24 to 18 by the National Council on January 1, 1978, with the provision that the program be sub-

mitted for the review of the National Council in July 1978. A plan for national competition in golf, tennis, and track and field, beginning in 1979, was developed by the Executive Committee and distributed to the membership in February 1978, so there would be ample time for discussion. However, at its meeting in Salt Lake City on July 7, 1978, the National Council voted 27 to 17 to delay for one year taking action on the Executive Committee's plan. It was the expressed hope of the National Council delegates who voted for the delay that during the 1978-79 school year the National Federation would obtain commitments from both principals and school boards at the local as well as state and national levels to either join the National Federation in attempting to halt the proliferation of non-school sponsored national competition or support the National Federation's efforts to provide healthier, school-sponsored national competition.

A VOTE on the plan to conduct national invitational competitions in golf, tennis, and track and field during the summer was taken by the National Council on July 7, 1979, in Cambridge, Massachusetts. The Council, by a 38 to 9 vote, declined to approve the plan.

Interstate Events

At its meeting in Las Vegas, Nevada, on July 6, 1969, the Executive Committee of the National Federation adopted revised procedures to be followed for requesting and securing sanction for interstate events. This was necessitated by the increasing number of sanction requests received each year. In applying for approval of any interstate event through the National Federation, the host state should comply with the following:

1. Applications are to be initiated by the host school not later than thirty (30) days prior to the interstate event.
2. A single copy of the application is to be executed by the host school and forwarded to the executive officer of the state in which the meet is to be held.
3. The home state secretary will consider the application, and if approval is recommended, will sign and forward copies to the high school association office for each state from which schools are to be invited.
4. Executive officers receiving endorsement forms will indicate their action (approval or denial), sign and forward the form to the National Federation.
5. The National Federation will act upon the basis of the recommendations received from the various state executive officers, and formally notify the host school state association of this action. Copies of the

notification will also be forwarded to the officers of each state association from which schools have been invited to participate.

6. Each state association is then responsible for notifying its concerned member schools of the National Federation approval.

When a school applies for a National Federation sanction, it agrees to conduct the interstate competition in compliance with conditions which have been adopted by the constituency of the National Federation. **If any of these provisions are lacking, any sanction is void.** Contest conditions are: (a) each school guarantees it is a member in good standing in its own state high school association and also guarantees participation in this contest will not violate any standard of the state association or the National Federation; (b) each contestant shall be eligible under the standards of the home state association; (c) awards shall be limited to those which are permitted by the most restrictive state high school association from which the competitors enter; (d) if a school fails to fulfill its contract obligation, that school shall be required to make amends in accordance with terms fixed by the National Federation Executive Committee after consultation of the executive officers of the states involved; and (e) no entry shall be accepted for any competitor from any state or section of a state not included in the list for which approval is granted.

Presently, National Federation approval is required before any member school of any National Federation-member association participates in an interstate event, regardless of the number of schools involved, when the event is sponsored by any entity other than a member school of a National Federation-member association. When the interstate event is sponsored by a member school of a Federation-member association, National Federation approval is only required for events involving three or more states or four or more schools and one or more of the schools is located in a state which does not border the host state.

International Events

THE PRESENT CLOSE RELATION with foreign countries and the ease of travel have resulted in increased participation of high school students in international athletic competition. **The National Federation supports the development of international understanding and goodwill through athletic exchanges.** Whenever international competition involves high schools or students representing high schools, it is necessary for it to be certified by the National Federation.

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION'S ROLE in sanctioning international competition involving students representing high schools is stated explicitly in the Athletic Bylaws of the organization. This is a reflection of the National

Federation membership's belief that it has no less responsibility during international competition than during domestic competition to assure competition of students in the interscholastic program is educational in both means and ends.

THOSE WHO ARE INTERESTED in involving schools in international competition should contact their state high school association early for information. All international sanction forms must be initiated by state high school associations, not individual schools. This will allow for one application per state when a foreign team tours and plays several schools in a single state. This procedure assures that state associations are in the center of the sanctioning process, rather than travel agents and foreign sports organizations.

APPLICATION FOR SANCTION must be submitted to the National Federation at least 60 days prior to the event. If approved, the National Federation will then notify the host state and the appropriate national representative of the international sports federation of the competition.

CRITERIA FOR NATIONAL FEDERATION EVALUATION of international events are established by the National Federation Executive Committee. In brief, when schools or organizations apply for international sanction, they agree to conduct that competition in compliance with conditions which have been adopted by the National Federation. If any of these standards are ignored, the sanction is void. Conditions of competition are: (a) each school guarantees its membership is in good standing in its own state high school association and also guarantees that participation will not violate any standard of that state association or the National Federation; (b) each participant representing a United States high school shall be eligible under the rules of the home state association; (c) foreign competitors shall qualify as amateurs and, if students, comply with the eligibility standards prevalent in the host state concerning age, year in school, etc.; (d) competition in the United States shall be administered under those playing rules and safety requirements approved by the National Federation; (e) the program of competition shall not conflict with either the academic or interscholastic regulations adopted by the state high school association or with the scholastic or athletic program of the school; (f) a complete financial report involving all phases of the competition shall be filed with the National Federation and the involved state associations within thirty (30) days following final competition.

WHEN SCHOOLS OR ORGANIZATIONS APPLY for certification of international competition, the program will be evaluated by these additional criteria:

1. Competition in the United States shall be sponsored by a high school, or state high school association-approved nonschool organization.
2. Overseas competition shall be conducted under standards approved by the appropriate United States representative of the International Sports Federation.
3. For competition in the United States, the sponsoring organization conducting the competition shall submit a financial report to the National Federation.
4. The team(s) from the United States shall be chaperoned by state association-approved individual(s).
5. Appropriate provisions shall be made for validation of records which may be established during the competition.
6. Such competition shall be administered by qualified officials under the domestic or international playing rules and safety requirements approved for that competition by the National Federation and the state high school association(s).
7. Entries shall be limited to competitors and/or schools from the states for which sanction has been granted.
8. Advance travel arrangements shall be approved by the involved state association(s).
9. Proper medical supervision shall be available for participants.
10. The United States competitors shall be eligible under the rules of their home state association(s).
11. There shall be no conflict with the academic or interscholastic programs in the schools involved, unless approved by the appropriate state high school association and administration of participating school(s).
12. The participating school(s) shall be a member in good standing of its own state high school association(s).
13. The competition shall not violate any regulation of the involved state high school association(s) or the National Federation.

NONATHLETIC ACTIVITIES

FOR MANY YEARS, the National Federation headquarters office has coordinated a sanctioning program for interstate and international events in nonathletic activities. While the National Federation Bylaws have not required that the Federation establish criteria and process applications for nonathletic interstate events, the National Federation has provided these services at the request of several of its member high school activities associations.

IN JULY OF 1979, the National Council adopted a resolution directing the Executive Committee to appoint a Constitution Study Committee to review the National Federation Constitution and Bylaws and to develop specific bylaws for nonathletic activities. At its first meeting in January 1980, the Committee received recommendations for a sanctioning program in nonathletic activities from the National Federation's Speech and Music Committees. In April 1980, after careful consideration of the recommendations of the Speech and Music Committees, the Constitution Study Committee developed bylaws for nonathletic activities which provided for a sanctioning process more suited to music and speech activities. Recognizing that nonathletic interstate competition has existed for some 50 years with the approval of high school principals, and recognizing that a formal sanctioning process was unworkable because some National Federation member associations have no authority for speech and music activities, the Constitution Study Committee recommended a less formal sanctioning process than has been in use for interstate athletic events.

THE PROPOSAL FOR ACTIVITIES BYLAWS developed by the Constitution Study Committee was accepted with only minor changes by the National Federation Executive Committee and the National Council. The bylaw became effective August 1, 1980. It has these primary ingredients:

1. State high school associations with jurisdiction over a specific nonathletic activity must sanction **interstate** events in that activity when the event:
 - a. is sponsored by an entity other than a member school of a National Federation member association; and
 - b. involves three or more states or four or more schools and one of the schools is from a state which does not border the host state.
2. State high school associations with jurisdiction over a specific activity must sanction **international** events in that activity, except two- and three-school events with schools from Canada and Mexico when the round trip is less than 600 miles.
3. The National Federation will provide an advisory list of events involving schools from seven or more states, including on the list only those events which it believes suitable for school involvement.

CRITERIA for listing activities will be developed in the fall of 1980 by the National Federation Speech and Music Committees. Final decisions regarding these criteria will be made by the National Federation Executive Committee in January of 1981. The same process and schedule will be followed to develop application policies, procedures and forms for the use of organizers and sponsors of large interstate nonathletic events who wish to have their events listed by the National Federation. Sponsors and

organizers should contact the National Federation for additional information.

INITIALLY, it is anticipated that the National Federation Competition Committee will be the body designated to review applications for the listing of large interstate nonathletic events. The Competition Committee is scheduled to meet each July and January, and it is expected that it would be able to publicize its advisory list within six weeks of each meeting. It is also anticipated that, at least in the early years, the Competition Committee will automatically accept most events which have been approved by the Committee on National Contests of the National Association of Secondary School Principals. The National Federation intends to work closely with the NASSP in the preparation of advisory lists.

NONSCHOOL SPONSORED ACTIVITIES

NONSCHOOL PROGRAMS will continue to increase because of the: (a) great interest in athletics and in sports; (b) emphasis on physical fitness; and (c) present affluence of society. Interscholastic authorities not only acknowledge the worthwhileness of competitions arranged by other agencies, but also concur they can make valuable contributions. However, all too frequently there is considerable disregard for protection of the athletes' future high school eligibility and for existing school-sponsored athletic programs. Sometimes the athletes are given awards which violate state association standards. There is a need for a greater cooperation in this area. This matter was discussed in a fall conference of executive officers held in Ohio in October of 1966. It was pointed out that certain individual awards had violated the amateur rules of various state associations and had nevertheless been within the presenting organization's amateur rule. A case in point was the definition of an amateur by the United States Golf Association as, "one who has not accepted more than \$200 worth of merchandise." The acceptance of any merchandise prize violates the traditional amateur rule and that of most all state associations. The executive officers in attendance at that meeting agreed that the presentation of awards by nonschool groups as defined by the following standards would not be objectionable:

1. Nonschool groups may present awards which are in agreement with school awards.
2. There should be a reasonable limit on the cost of awards.
3. All awards should be symbolic in nature.

A REPORT of this October meeting was presented to the Mid-Winter Meeting of the Executive Officers held in Des Moines, Iowa, on January 5,

1967. At that time the executive officers voted to adopt the foregoing criteria for judging the appropriateness of awards. In addition, the executive officers voted to request the National Federation to appoint a committee to meet with nonschool groups sponsoring athletic activities for high school age youngsters in order to review the types and quantities of awards to be presented by the various groups. It was understood the committee would use the foregoing criteria for determining whether the awards should be approved.

THE INCREASED ACTIVITY of nonschool connected groups in sponsoring athletic events is of considerable concern to state high school associations and to the National Federation because, in most instances, they duplicate the comprehensive, well-functioning interscholastic program. Often, those promoting these events concentrate on soliciting high school athletes who have distinguished themselves during competition sponsored by schools. For the most part, the purposes of the nonschool program are to bring attention to the promoter or the organization sponsoring the competition while providing other individuals opportunities to scout talents of the competitors. Such programs have been termed "developmental," which is a misnomer. They are, instead, "selection" programs designed to advance the most expert performers to the next higher level of competition. **There is no attempt made to develop talents in these programs.**

COMPETITORS ARE ATTRACTED to these programs because they are highly publicized and offer the promise of more glamorous competition at both the national and international levels. This selection process conducted by nonschool organizations is detrimental to the interscholastic program because promoters believe interscholastic athletics is only a training ground for nonschool programs. It is true, nonschool competition thrives because of healthy well-organized school programs, but the interscholastic athletic program is not subservient to any other athletic program. Its purpose is to educate boys and girls through athletic competition. **All connected with the program must oppose the present trend of serving the interest of the promoters rather than the interest of the student.**

RECOMMENDED CRITERIA TO EVALUATE NONSCHOOL COMPETITION

NONSCHOOL COMPETITION shall be evaluated by applying these criteria in total context. An individual criterion or a single factor within a criterion may or may not determine whether the competition shall be endorsed.

1. **Is the primary purpose of the activity to benefit the participants?**

- a. Will it benefit the participants more than the sponsor?
- b. Does it provide an activity not otherwise available to the students involved?
- c. Will the program develop needed abilities and skills rather than capitalizing on those students already highly skilled and served in other programs?
- 2. **Will it contribute to the mental, physical and emotional welfare of youth?**
 - a. Is the activity psychologically sound in regard to the physical, mental and emotional maturity level of the participants?
 - b. Is the individual participating because of a desire or because of outside pressure?
 - c. Will it be conducted under standards appropriate for the age level of the youth concerned?
- 3. **Will it interfere with the academic program of the school?**
 - a. Will it cause a loss of academic work?
 - b. Will the time for competition, practice, etc., interfere with the home study of the students?
- 4. **Will it interfere with the interscholastic program of the school?**
 - a. Does it conflict with the philosophy and objectives of the interscholastic program?
 - b. Will any standards of eligibility for interscholastic activities be violated?
 - c. Does it involve students who are simultaneously participating in a similar school activity?
 - d. Will it compete for the time the student devotes to other interscholastic activities?
 - e. Will it exploit the interscholastic program?

NATIONAL TEAMS

THE RECORD INDICATES state high school associations do not deny but often promote the participation of high school students on bona fide national teams. Confusion over this position has been created because of the opposition of state high school associations to the exploitive use of high school students on teams which are called "national" but which really do not represent the United States.

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION COMPETITION COMMITTEE has defined a national team as **one selected by the national governing body of the sport on a national qualification basis either through a defined selective process or actual tryouts for the purpose of international competition which requires the entries to officially represent the respective nations, although it**

is not necessary there be team scoring by nation. It is the Competition Committee's position that students should be permitted to participate without loss of interscholastic eligibility as a member of a national team provided they give their high school principal 30 days written notice prior to the start of their national team participation, make prior arrangements to complete missed academic lessons, assignments and tests before the last day of classes of the semester in which the absence for national team competition occurs and miss no school-sponsored or state high school association-sponsored athletic event involving a team in that sport.

THESE PRINCIPLES were incorporated in the "Recommended Eligibility Standards for Athletics" prepared in 1978 by the Ad Hoc Committee on Eligibility and adopted by the Executive Committee in 1979 (See page 48).

OLYMPIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

IN 1966 THE UNITED STATES OLYMPIC COMMITTEE discussed the possibility of devising plans for improving the accomplishments of American athletes in the Olympic Games. In order to realize this, the organization established an Olympic Development Committee and charged it with the responsibility of developing participation and improving the performances of participants in those Olympic sports in which the American athletes traditionally had not done as well as athletes from other countries. The Olympic Development Committee set aside \$225,000 to finance this program and a number of subcommittees were formed.

AMERICAN OLYMPIC EFFORTS in 1972 at Munich resulted in fewer medals than anticipated. This caused a great deal of concern among the hierarchy of the United States Olympic Committee. The blame for these performances was placed at various places and excuses made. The school-college community received criticism because of its philosophy of athletics and the worth of the athlete which varied from beliefs of other organizations. When the National Collegiate Athletic Association withdrew from the United States Olympic Committee, even more criticism was leveled at the school-college community. During the USOC Board of Directors meeting in 1973, there was a renewed and concerted effort to upgrade "developmental" (selective) programs in Olympic sports. Additional funds were allocated for this purpose and the USOC promoted events designed to attract outstanding performers from interscholastic and inter-collegiate programs.

NONSCHOOL COMPETITION IS NOW PROLIFERATING under the guise of "olympic development," as the word "olympic" is being used for many programs that have no connection or are only remotely connected to the Olympic Games. The National Federation membership has no quarrel

with bona fide Olympic Development Programs which are directly related to preparing United States teams for the Olympic Games. However, the membership is reluctant to waive student attendance and academic standards for programs which have no connection to the Olympic Games.

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION COMPETITION COMMITTEE defined an olympic development program at its 1977 meeting as **one which is funded by the United States Olympic Committee and conducted or authorized by the national governing body of the sport involved.** The Competition Committee recommends that students be permitted to participate in such programs without loss of interscholastic eligibility provided the students inform the high school principal within 30 days of the start of the program, the students make prior arrangements to complete missed academic lessons, assignments and tests before the last days of classes of the semester in which the students' absence occurs, and the students miss no school-sponsored or state high school association-sponsored athletic event involving the team in that sport.

THESE PRINCIPLES were incorporated in the "Recommended Eligibility Standards for Athletes" prepared in 1978 by the Ad Hoc Committee on Eligibility and adopted by the Executive Committee in 1979 (See page 49).

UNITED STATES SPORTS FEDERATIONS

IN THE MAIN, AMATEUR SPORTS COMPETITION and administration in the United States fall into four principal categories. These can be best characterized as secondary school or interscholastic sports, college or intercollegiate sports, sports competition in the various branches of the armed forces and the so-called outside, open or unattached competition which embraces all other forms of amateur sports.

FOR A CONSIDERABLE PERIOD of time, leaders in the administration of amateur athletics have been firm in their belief that the formation of an organization which would provide all amateur bodies sponsoring a given activity an opportunity for equitable representation in establishing the administrative policies and procedures was extremely desirable. A Federation movement followed as an evolutionary development based upon a deep concern for the administration of amateur athletics in the United States. It was the consensus a democratic administration of a given sport would broaden the opportunities for competition, improve the caliber of competition, provide the needed developmental program, develop officials and improve the representation of the United States in international competition. Those who worked on the problem concluded a new federated structure of the nation's principal amateur bodies would be the best means of accomplishing these desired objectives. The proponents of the

federation idea contended the several sports federations should serve as the United States representative bodies to other countries and to the international organizations and their respective sport.

THE CONSTITUTION of each of the various single purpose sports federations provides representation for each of the four competitive-administrative categories as well as a fifth at-large position to be filled by other qualified national organizations in the particular sport. Thus, the sports federation structure provides a means of all principal areas of sports interests to have direct representation to the federation and all subsidiary groups and associations interested in the sport have opportunities to gain a place in the federation by working through one of the basic categories.

QUESTIONS RELATIVE TO THE PARTICIPATION OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS with remaining interscholastic eligibility in the programs of various sports federations arise frequently. Assumptions and conclusions arrived at, without a full knowledge of all the circumstances, can result in misunderstanding. The position of the National Federation and of state associations concerning their relationship with the various sports federations is summarized in the ensuing paragraphs.

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION is a charter member of the baseball, basketball, gymnastics, track and field, and wrestling federations, having joined these federations with other groups which are interested and have responsibilities in a particular sports area. These sports organizations are federated in structure and, therefore, a certain autonomy of the membership is guaranteed. This is to say, the National Federation and its membership does not participate in each and every activity of a given sports federation. It continues to believe those organizations sponsoring interscholastic competition should join with other organizations in a given sports area for the purpose of pooling efforts and solving problems peculiar to that sport. The interscholastic groups desire to have a voice in these matters commensurate with the amount of competition conducted at the high school level. The National Federation supports most of the activity of the sports federations, but does not participate in every event.

STATE ASSOCIATIONS have reserved the privilege of determining the eligibility standards for those who compete in state association-sponsored programs. The National Federation does not participate directly in the determinations of these standards. States shall decide whether participation in a sports federation-sponsored program will jeopardize a student's future eligibility for interscholastic athletics. Whether competition during the summertime in a nonschool program is permitted must be decided by the organization of the schools themselves.

NATIONAL COMPETITION for athletes with remaining interscholastic eligibility is not endorsed by many state high school associations. Because a sports federation sponsors a program of national competition or determines a national championship does not imply state associations are in accord with all aspects of the sports federation's program. Whether the future eligibility of a student shall be affected is a matter to be determined by each individual state association.

NATIONAL PROMOTIONS INVOLVING HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETES

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING in Chicago on December 30, 1948, there was a thorough discussion of problems which arise in connection with promotions by nonschool individuals or groups who attempt to use the high school athletic program and the prestige of the high school athlete as a means of building an organization which often involves the purchase of literature, emblems, trophies or certificates or which is designed to secure a mailing list of outstanding high school athletes with the purpose of using such a list to assist in solicitation and proselyting.

IN MANY OF THESE CASES, the promoter is sincere in his belief that he is rendering a service to the athlete and to the school athletic program. It is apparent that if this type of promotion were carried to the extreme, high school athletes and high school administrative officers would be deluged with requests for use of the school machinery for furthering promotions in which the end result is the sale of products which are given false values. This type of promotion is opposed to the National Federation policy of discouraging the building of national high school champions and of inflated values connected with national awards and recognitions which are cheapened by combining the athletic achievements with sales promotion.

IT WAS VOTED TO DISSEMINATE INFORMATION to all high school administrators to acquaint them with the dangers which are involved in such promotions and to urge them to refrain from allowing the school machinery to be used in such promotions. Any invitation for a high school athletic group or a high school athlete or a member of the high school athletic staff to join such an organization should be carefully studied and checked with the proper state or national high school organization before such invitation is accepted. Promotions in which membership is solicited in connection with an opportunity to purchase a football or basketball magazine, book or brochure or a membership emblem or medal seldom have values which would warrant approval by the high school organizations. Usually, the alleged service which is being rendered is insufficient to balance the disillusionment which follows the recognition that the claimed honor of membership is, in reality, a device to stimulate sale of a related product.

RECOMMENDED ELIGIBILITY STANDARDS

FOR ATHLETICS

At its 1977 meeting in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, the National Federation Competition Committee formalized a request to the National Federation Executive Committee to appoint an ad hoc committee to study the National Federation's recommended minimum athletic eligibility standards, revise those for which changes are necessary and recommend those which might be brought to the entire membership for adoption by the individual states. The Ad Hoc Committee was appointed and developed the following athletic standards which were accepted by the Executive Committee. On July 7, 1979, the National Council endorsed the concept of a "five-year campaign" during which all states will be encouraged to adopt eligibility standards at least as restrictive as those contained in this section. Due to increased interstate competition and more numerous nonschool sponsored athletic programs for high school age students, the need for more uniformity in eligibility standards between states is increasingly apparent.

1. AGE:

A student who becomes 19 before September 1 shall be ineligible for interscholastic competition. A student who becomes 19 on or after September 1 shall remain eligible for the entire school year.

2. ENROLLMENT/ATTENDANCE:

A. Enrollment: To be eligible for participation in interscholastic activities a student shall be enrolled by the fifteenth calendar day of the credit grading period (quarter, trimester, semester or annual). Enrollment shall be continuous after a student has officially enrolled in a school until the student is officially withdrawn. **B. Attendance:** The student shall attend school according to the officially adopted attendance plan of that school unless the principal of the school authorizes an excused absence. Unless excused, a student not attending the first day of a credit grading period shall be ineligible to participate in interscholastic contests until the fifteenth calendar day after that student's first day of attendance.

3. MAXIMUM PARTICIPATION:

A student may have the privilege to participate in the interscholastic program for four consecutive years (eight consecutive semesters or equivalent) after entering the ninth grade of a four-year high school or three consecutive (six consecutive semesters or equivalent) after entering the tenth grade of a three-year high school. By state high

school association adoption, exceptions may be permitted to the requirement of consecutive years of participation.

Attendance of fifteen days or participation in an interscholastic contest shall count as a credit grading period of eligibility.

A student may have the privilege to participate in the same interscholastic sport for four seasons after entering the ninth grade in a four-year high school or three seasons after entering the tenth grade of a three-year high school.

4. AMATEUR/AWARDS:

A student who represents a school in an interscholastic sport shall be an amateur in that sport. An amateur athlete is one who engages in athletic competition solely for the physical, mental, social and pleasure benefits derived therefrom. An athlete forfeits amateur status in a sport by:

1. competing for money or other monetary compensation (allowable travel, meals and lodging expenses may be accepted);
2. receiving any award or prize of monetary value which has not been approved by his/her state association;
3. capitalizing on athletic fame by receiving money or gifts of monetary value (scholarships to institutions of higher learning are specifically exempted);
4. signing a professional playing contract in that sport.

Accepting a nominal, standard fee or salary for instructing, supervising or officiating in an organized youth sports program or recreation, playground or camp activities shall not jeopardize amateur status. "Organized youth sports program" includes both school and nonschool programs. Compensation for giving private lessons is permissible if approved by the state association.

A high school student who loses amateur status may apply to his/her state high school association for reinstatement in the interscholastic program after a waiting period to be determined by that state association.

Only awards of no intrinsic value and approved by his/her state high school association may be accepted by a high school student-athlete as a result of participation in school or nonschool competition in a sport recognized by that state association.

5. TRANSFER/RESIDENCY:

A student-athlete who transfers enrollment with a corresponding change of residence of parents (or other persons with whom the

student has resided for a period of time approved by the state high school association) shall be eligible at the new school as soon as properly certified. A student-athlete who transfers enrollment without a corresponding move into the new school district by his/her parents (or other persons with whom the student has resided for a period of time approved by the state association) shall be required to be in attendance in the new school for one year from the date of enrollment in order to establish athletic eligibility. By state association adoption, the requirement of one year attendance for a student-athlete may be waived but not shortened. School attendance zones are established by either the state association or the appropriate governmental unit.

6. ACADEMIC:

A student-athlete is required to do passing work in the equivalent of at least 15 periods (three subjects with full credit toward graduation) per week. Failure to earn passing marks in three full credit subjects during a credit grading period or the equivalent shall render a student-athlete ineligible for the following grading period. The record at the end of the credit grading period shall be final and scholastic deficiencies may not be removed for the purpose of meeting minimum eligibility requirements, but they may be made up during an intervening credit grading period if approved by that school's state association.

7. MEDICAL EXAMINATION:

Prior to the first year of participation in interscholastic athletics, a student shall undergo a medical examination and be approved for interscholastic athletic competition by the examining medical authority. Prior to each subsequent year of participation, a student shall furnish a statement, signed by a medical authority, which provides clearance for continued athletic participation.

8. NONSCHOOL PARTICIPATION:

Participation in organized nonschool sports competition while a student is a member of a school team in that sport shall cause a student-athlete to become ineligible for a period of time to be determined by the state association of his/her school. However, a student may participate as an individual, without loss of interscholastic eligibility:

- (a) as a member of a **National Team**, which is defined as one selected by the national governing body of the sport on a national qualification basis either through a defined selective

process or actual tryouts for the purpose of international competition which requires the entries to officially represent their respective nations, although it is not necessary there be team scoring by nation; or

- (b) in an **Olympic Development Program**, which is defined as one funded by the United States Olympic Committee and conducted or authorized by the national governing body of the sport involved;

Provided in both (a) and (b):

- (1) participation, if during the school year, is approved by the student's high school principal, and the state high school association is notified in writing by the principal at least 30 days prior to the start of the program; and
- (2) the student makes prior arrangement to complete missed academic lessons, assignments and tests before the last day of classes of the credit grading period in which that student's absence occurs; and
- (3) the student misses no state high school association-sponsored athletic event involving a team in that sport.

9. RECRUITING/UNDUE INFLUENCE:

Transfer from one school to another for athletic purposes because of undue influence by anyone connected directly or indirectly with the school shall cause a student to forfeit eligibility for at least one year from the date of enrollment.

10. PARENTAL PERMISSION:

Prior to each year of interscholastic athletic participation, a student shall furnish a statement, signed by the student's parents (or other persons with whom the student has resided for a period of time approved by the state high school association), which grants permission for the student to participate in interscholastic athletics.

11. ASSUMED NAME:

Participating under an assumed name in any interscholastic contest shall make the student-athlete ineligible for a period of time to be determined by his or her state high school association.

CONTINUING ELIGIBILITY

ADMINISTRATIVE BODIES at both the state and national levels have responsibility for protecting students' future eligibility. To accomplish this, the National Federation has worked closely with other national organizations in adopting standards which insure high school athletes will not be enticed to participate in programs which would cause them to jeopardize their future eligibility.

IN 1944, the National Federation negotiated an agreement with Professional Baseball designated to insure a friendly working relationship between the two groups and to stimulate a healthy interest in high school baseball. It prohibits any major or minor league club from signing a high school student while still eligible for participation in high school athletics. Professional Baseball has, without exception, continuously honored this agreement. It has the support of the owners as well as the commissioner's office.

IN ADDITION, representatives of the National Federation collegiate athletic associations have discussed standards for recruiting. In order to explain the restrictions which colleges have voluntarily agreed to place upon themselves, those associations have published summaries of their rules and regulations governing eligibility, financial aid and recruiting.

COLLEGE RECRUITING

THE EVILS which result from the bidding by college alumni groups for the services of the high school athletes and the adulation which accompanies the ostentatious banqueting and transporting such athletes is familiar to high school administrators. As early as 1937, the National Federation recognized the problems being created by solicitation pressures placed on high school athletes in an attempt to strengthen college teams. In that year a resolution was adopted pointing out the detrimental effects of such solicitation on the athlete, upon the high school student body and upon the public confidence in educational integrity. The National Federation urged the cooperation of all institutions of higher learning in attempting to eliminate all types of solicitation of students of outstanding athletic ability which differ in manner or form from the ethical practices used by such institutions in attracting all students.

IN RECENT YEARS there has been an attempt by some individuals to establish agencies which would sell information on athletes to different colleges for the purposes of recruiting these individuals for college scholarships. This matter was brought to the attention of the Executive Committee of the National Federation, and after a thorough consideration

of abuses which had developed as a result of the so-called athletic talent clearing houses, scouting service or athletic placement agency, it was the Committee's unanimous decision the National Federation and member state associations should attempt to establish with high school coaches, an arrangement whereby the coaches would refuse to assist in any illegal or unethical recruiting practice. The procedures and purposes of such organizations are not in the best interest of high school athletics nor do they consider the best interest of the individual high school athlete.

ILLCIT RECRUITING PRACTICES are recognized as one of the major problems in competitive athletics. High pressure tactics can only erode the objectives of educationally oriented athletic programs. Secondary schools must accept some responsibility for exposing violations in recruiting standards. Abuses can be eliminated only through cooperative action.

NCAA LEGISLATION requires college representatives to obtain permission of the high school principal or his representative before contacting a prospective student-athlete in the school building. The NCAA is in no position to enforce this regulation but it must be done at the local secondary school level. If school administrators wish to eliminate the practice of college recruiters contacting students in the halls and locker rooms of their schools, they may do so by reporting college representatives who circumvent the regulation and by disciplining high school coaches who contribute to these violations. Contact between recruiters and athletes on the school premises may be made only when the chief school official approves it or overlooks it.

AN OPPORTUNE TIME for college coaches to contact prospective student-athletes is during state level competition at sites at which some of the best teams and athletes are brought together. The NCAA recruiting standards are explicit and emphatic prohibiting college recruiters from contacting the athlete until after having completed competition in the meet in progress and is released by the appropriate school authority, in most cases the coach. There is to be no contact before the competition or while traveling to the site of competition. There is to be no contact between competition at the site, even if there is a day in which the athlete does not compete. There is to be no contact after competition is concluded unless the coach dismisses the athlete. These regulations cannot be enforced from the NCAA office unless the violations are reported by high school authorities. By reporting such violations, school administrators are accepting the responsibility which the NCAA has appropriately left to those who have the authority for protecting their high school program.

LOSS OF SCHOOL TIME by students visiting college campuses at the

expense of the college institution has become a major problem for school administrators relative to collegiate recruiting. Again, however, this is a problem which can be solved by local school administrators who accept the responsibility to hold athletes to the same attendance standards as nonathletes. NCAA recruiting legislation limits student athletes to accepting six paid visitations from college institutions. However, NCAA recruiting legislation quite properly has no limit to the number of school days a student-athlete may miss. Loss of school time can only be controlled by the local school administrator.

STATE HIGH SCHOOL ASSOCIATIONS are in a position to assume leadership in eliminating recruiting abuses by informing principals, athletic directors and coaches of NCAA recruiting regulations. Urging high school administrators to report recruiters who ignore these standards will result in the NCAA reprimanding the recruiting institutions. This will deter the recruiter who intimidates the high school coach. It is also necessary to urge school administrators to discipline high school coaches who encourage and contribute to violations. Other school organizations and educational associations should be urged to encourage their members to report violations and thus eliminate improper recruiting practices.

"A GUIDE FOR THE COLLEGE-BOUND STUDENT-ATHLETE" is the title of a pamphlet published by the National Collegiate Athletic Association which is a summary of rules and regulations governing recruiting, eligibility and financial aid. Presented in an easy-to-read manner, the guidelines relate primarily to the recruitment and eligibility of student-athletes as well as to the permissible financial aid they may receive. Every high school administrator and athletic director should have a copy for his use in counseling athletes who plan to compete in college. For copies of the most recent issue, write the NCAA, P.O. Box 1906, Shawnee Mission, Kansas 66222.

RECRUITING LEGISLATION of the **Association of Intercollegiate Athletics for Women** is changing rapidly. Up-to-date information should be obtained directly from the A.I.A.W., 1201 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. **National Junior College Athletic Association** scholarship regulations may be obtained by writing the N.J.C.A.A. at P.O. Box 1586, Hutchinson, Kansas 67501.

AGREEMENT WITH PROFESSIONAL BASEBALL

AN AGREEMENT between Professional Baseball and the National Federation has been in effect since 1944. This followed a conference on September 15, 1943, of President George M. Trautman and the Federation Executive Secretary who were representing their respective organiza-

tions on the National Physical Fitness Committee. A **Joint Baseball Committee** made up of Commissioner K.M. Landis, Warren Giles, George M. Trautman, Jack Zellers, Albert Willis, Lyle T. Quinn, R.E. Rawlins and H.V. Porter drew up a statement designed to insure a friendly working relationship between the two groups and to stimulate a healthy interest in high school baseball. This was approved by Commissioner Landis in Chicago on July 18, 1944, and adopted by the Major and Minor Baseball Leagues in December of that year.

The original agreement was slightly revised and expanded at subsequent meetings but the essentials have been retained through the administrations of Commissioner A.B. Chandler, Commissioner Ford Frick, Commissioner William D. Eckert and current Commissioner Bowie K. Kuhn.

At the Professional Baseball meeting in December 1950, it was voted to rescind the agreement but with the knowledge that the rescinding action would not shorten the term of the agreement which did not expire until January 1, 1952. The matter received nationwide attention and many sports writers and national organizations joined forces with the high schools in an attempt to secure a satisfactory agreement to go into effect when the old one expired. In states such as New York and Washington, bills were introduced in the state legislature to prevent the signing of high school boys to a professional contract. The bill in Washington became a law. The bill in New York was vetoed by Governor Dewey with the understanding that the high schools and Professional Baseball would probably agree on a new regulation before the old one expired.

Professional Baseball has, without exception, continuously honored this agreement. It has the support of the owners as well as the Commissioner's office.

Major-Minor League Rule 3 (h) (for the year 1967)

(H) High School Players.

- (1) No student of a high school shall be signed to a contract by a Major or Minor League club during the period the student is eligible for participation in high school athletics. In any instance where such eligibility has expired prior to the student's graduation from high school (a) because of the student's age; or (b) because he has completed the maximum number of semesters of attendance, he may thereafter be signed to a contract which does not obligate him to report for service prior to graduation of the class with which he originally entered high school, i.e., until eight semesters after his original entry into the ninth grade.

- (2) A student who drops out of high school prior to expiration of his athletic eligibility and continues to remain out for at least one year may thereafter be signed to a contract for immediate service provided his withdrawal from high school was not suggested, procured or otherwise influenced by the club contracting with him, or by any official or employee of such club or of any of its affiliates.
- (3) Nothing herein shall be construed as prohibiting any Major or Minor League club, its officers, agents or employees from talking to any high school student at any time concerning a career in professional baseball and discussing the merits of his contracting, when eligible therefor, with any particular club.
- (4) "Tryouts" to which students may be invited may be conducted during the school year, provided that (1) no student shall be permitted to participate in any such tryout unless the principal of his high school, if not employed by a Major or Minor League club, shall have approved such participation in writing, and (2) provided further that any such tryout must be limited to not more than five high school students.
- (5) Any contract made in violation of this rule shall be declared null and void and the offending club (and any club owned by or affiliated with such club) shall be prohibited from signing such player for a period of three years from date of declaration of voidance of such contract. In addition, such club shall be fined \$500, by the Commissioner in the case of a Major League club, or by the President of the National Association in the case of Minor League club, and the official, scout or employee of the offending club who participated in the violation shall be subject to such penalty as the Commissioner or the President of the National Association, as the case may be, shall impose.
- (6) This rule shall apply to all high school students in the fifty (50) states of the United States of America, and shall not apply to high school students attending high schools outside the said fifty states of the United States of America.

ALL-STAR AND POST-SEASON CONTESTS

THE CONTINUING PRACTICE of promoting charity, post-season and all-star contests has resulted in many difficult problems for the schools. In most cases, such contests are promoted by organizations not directly connected with high schools. The contests are advertising media to add to the prestige or profit of the promoter, either an individual or an organization. If additional competition were desirable for the high school team, it would be an easy matter for the high school organization to provide such competi-

tion. When they do not do it, it is because of the conviction there has been sufficient competition for the given group without the excess number of contests. It is very exceptional to find a high school whose athletic department could not make good use of additional funds for increasing the efficiency of the given school. If they do not attempt to exploit the high school team for the raising of such funds, it is because of unwillingness to overload the athletic program. In self-protection, the state high school associations have adopted regulations which limit the length of sports seasons and which discourage or prohibit the playing of post-season games. In a few cases, the regulations are flexible enough to permit extension of the season to cover certain specified contests which are considered desirable by the high school administrators.

THROUGH THE PAST THIRTY-ONE YEARS, the National Council of the National Federation has encouraged strict regulations to prevent the abuses which would grow if games of the bowl, all-star or charity type were to be permitted without limitation. The following resolution was unanimously adopted at the 1947 annual meeting at St. Petersburg, Florida. The resolution was drawn by a committee made up of L.V. Phillips, Indiana; J.E. Rohr, Wisconsin; and C.E. Forsythe, Michigan, Chairman. The principles which are incorporated in the resolution had been previously adopted in a joint meeting of the Western Conference athletic directors and representatives of the state high school associations in the Western Conference area.

1. This group is unalterably opposed to the principle of all-star and out-of-season athletic contests in which high school students or high school graduates of the previous year are participants, because:
 - A. Such contests do not harmonize with the generally accepted educational philosophy of high school athletics which emphasizes varied seasonal activities, broad participation, and school direction and supervision.
 - B. There are few tangible values apparent either to the individual, or to the selected team as a whole, resulting from such contests.
 - C. No practical or satisfactory method has been devised to date for the selection of members of all-star teams to insure that injustices are not perpetrated.
 - D. There has been growing evidence of commercialism and exploitation of high school athletes through their participation in such contests. In too many instances such games have been the "market place" in which their "wares" have been displayed before the highest bidder.
 - E. Further, it is the opinion of this group that the clothing of all-star

and out-of-season contests in the garment of "sweet charity" is insufficient justification for their existence. Experience has revealed that often pitifully small proportions of receipts from such games have been realized for their avowed purposes.

F. Such contests are likely to imbue immature and inexperienced high school students selected for them with the false idea that their athletic prowess is something upon which they should capitalize commercially, rather than its being an endowed talent that is theirs to use for the pleasure and satisfaction they may receive from athletic competition.

G. In practically all all-star contests, with which this group has been apprised, there have been insufficient and inadequate practice periods provided prior to the playing of the games. In football, particularly, it is impossible to condone a practice period of five or six days for a group of boys who, previously, have never played together, especially after a lapse of an eight or nine month period since previous football competition. Most high school, college and professional teams require a minimum pre-game practice period of fifteen days or more.

2. Further, it is recommended that states subscribing to the attitude of this group as indicated in (1), give consideration to the adoption of regulatory measures which will prohibit or discourage their member schools, administrative, coaching or instructor personnel, and registered athletic officials from participation, management, supervision, player selection, coaching or officiating in any all-star or out-of-season athletic contests in which high school students or graduates of the previous year are participants.

THESE EXCERPTS from the Minutes of the 1948 meeting of the National Council of the National Federation remain pertinent:

"Many problems arise in connection with various promotions in which attempts are made to use the high school athletic program and the high school athlete's prestige in the sponsoring of post-season contests, all-star contests and games or tournaments for the raising of funds for various charities, clubs or other organizations.

"Evils grow up in connection with this type of contest and untenable situations would arise if this type of promotion were permitted without limitation. Such contests divide the allegiance of high school students, tend to undermine respect for the athlete's own high school coach and encourage the type of adulation which gives the high school athlete an exaggerated notion of the importance of his individual athletic prowess as compared with the importance of his entire school activity program. The high

schools have consistently refused to be drawn into promotions of the all-star and post-season variety. If the schoolmen thought there were any values in this type of contest, they could easily provide them through the regular school channels. This has not been done on any sectional or nationwide basis because the high school authorities do not believe such contests are desirable. The athletes to whom these appeals are made have already had a sufficient amount of football or basketball for the season. If they have not, the schools could easily provide for additional competition. There is no good reason why any university, club or other organization or individual should attempt to circumvent the school policies or regulations concerning length of season and number of permissible games, by setting up a promotion in which the prestige built up in high school play should be exploited for the purpose of interesting a group of athletes in a given university or for the purpose of raising funds for an organization. If this type of promotion were permitted to develop without limitation, the school program would be disrupted to the point where the entire high school athletic program would be in disrepute with all educational accrediting agencies."

As an example of attempts to take pressures off the individual school, here is one of the state association bylaws: "No post-season festivals, meets, contests or tournaments shall be permitted during the school year by members of this Association unless special authorization is given by the Board of Control or the Delegate Assembly.

"No member school or official representative of a member school shall participate, either directly or indirectly, in the promotion, management, supervision, player selection, coaching or officiating of an all-star contest or any other contest involving high school students during the school year unless the entire proceeds of said contest shall revert to the schools or association of schools involved."

A JOINT STATEMENT addressing the proliferation of all-star events during the school year was issued in 1978 by the National Federation, National Collegiate Athletic Association, National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics and National Junior College Athletic Association. The text is as follows:

"THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF STATE HIGH SCHOOL ASSOCIATIONS, the National Junior College Athletic Association, the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics and the National Collegiate Athletic Association have prepared this statement to express the concern of each organization in regard to recent proliferation of high school all-star games scheduled during the academic year.

"PARTICIPATION in these all-star contests has resulted in significant

loss of class time for the student-athletes involved, creating situations in which the student-athlete may not meet reasonable attendance standards during his senior year in high school. As a result, these all-star games may interfere with the academic pursuits of the student-athletes, and could affect their academic eligibility to participate as college freshmen in intercollegiate athletics. Further, in some instances, these all-star games serve primarily to benefit the promoters of the contests.

"THEREFORE, this statement has been adopted to encourage high school administrators to uphold reasonable academic and attendance standards for all students, regardless of their athletic interests.

"THE INORDINATE loss of class time due to participation in high school all-star games is a problem which high school administrators can help to solve by enforcing attendance requirements. Such action is consistent with the objective of maintaining athletics as an integral part of the high school educational program.

"ACCORDINGLY, the NFSHSA, the NJCAA, the NAIA and the NCAA urge the support of high school administrators in discouraging participation in high school all-star games scheduled during the academic year. With this support, the exploitation of high school students by promoters of such competition can be curtailed."

ON AUGUST 1, 1980, a new regulation of the NCAA took effect which should help discourage high school students from "touring" all-star events. The NCAA regulation limits any athlete who hopes to compete at an NCAA institution to a maximum of two all-star events in basketball and football from the time he completes high school eligibility (not graduation) until he enrolls in an NCAA institution, and it prohibits any participation in unapproved all-star events during that period. The rule is as follows:

"He shall be denied his first year of intercollegiate athletic competition, if, following completion of his high school eligibility in his sport and before his enrollment in college, he was a member of a squad which engaged in any all-star football or basketball contest that was not specifically approved by the appropriate state high school athletic association or, if interstate, by the National Federation of State High School Associations or all of the state high school athletic associations involved, or if he participates in more than two approved all-star football contests or two approved all-star basketball contests. The Council of the Association may designate a committee to act in place of any state association that declines to assume jurisdiction described in this paragraph."

YOUR INTERSCHOLASTIC ASSOCIATIONS

STATE HIGH SCHOOL ASSOCIATIONS are organizations of individual high schools. Each school designates one individual, usually the high school principal, to represent it in the state association. They provide the machinery for crystallization of sentiment and cooperative effort in the development of the policies, regulations and standards for promoting the welfare of high school students in various activities programs. These policies, regulations and standards are formulated by principals, athletic directors, coaches and contest managers who actually administer the school programs.

STATE HIGH SCHOOL ASSOCIATIONS are primarily concerned with the administration and the establishment of controls to insure sane activities programs. In an attempt to avoid excesses which would certainly grow without certain controls, it has often been necessary for high school associations to adopt unpopular standards. These are based upon underlying principles of education and serve the best interests of the participants as well as the schools.

THE ROLE OF SCHOOLS to educate youth is an obligation set forth in the laws of each individual state. The authority of high school associations to regulate interscholastic programs is based in some states upon legislation and in other states on litigation. Inherent in the authority granted to each state high school association is the obligation to conduct interscholastic programs which are in the best interests of the students and consistent with the educational objectives of schools. State high school associations assure they meet this obligation by permitting the schools themselves to determine the policies of interscholastic programs.

THE FIRST RECORDED COURT ACTION questioning the authority of a state high school association involved the Ohio High School Athletic Association. In 1924, the OHSAA declared some students of Scott High School in Toledo ineligible. An injunction was sought by Scott High School but was denied on the grounds that: (a) Scott High School, through the act of its principal, became a bona fide member of the Ohio High School Athletic Association and thus became voluntarily subject to its rules and regulations; (b) the board of control in refusing to reinstate the boys of Scott High School, upon petition, was acting in good faith and was within its rights as provided by the rules and regulations of the association; and (c) under these conditions, the board of control did not transcend its authority nor violate any state law. Therefore, its action was legal and binding on the members involved.

THERE WAS A LULL OF 14 YEARS before the next case involving a state

association. This was the landmark case of 1938 of **Morrison vs. Roberts of the Oklahoma High School Association**. In this case, a high school football player violated the award rule of the Oklahoma High School Athletic Association and the board of control declared him ineligible to play football for a 1-year period. Court action was brought against the Oklahoma High School Association. The Supreme court of Oklahoma, in ordering dismissal of the suit stated:

"The Plaintiff has many rights as a citizen and as a high school student but he has no vested right in 'eligibility' as dealt with at such great length in the rules of the Oklahoma High School Athletic Association. There is nothing unlawful or evil in either of those rules or in provision vesting final authority in the board of control."

This case established the authority for the state high school association to formulate and enforce rules of eligibility. It also established the principle that participation on an interscholastic athletic team was a privilege to be earned by meeting certain criteria.

COURTS HAVE HELD that those who are trained in education and administration are charged with the responsibility of developing reasonable rules of participation. In the **Brown vs. Minnesota State High School League** case in 1970, the court, in upholding the state high school league, explicitly recognized the delegation of authority to school officials when it stated:

"In considering the validity of the rules in question we must at the outset view them in contest with the total educational process, the responsibility for which rests with officials of our educational institutions. Those officials are apparently of the view that high schools are not obligated to prepare or train students for a career in professional athletics. We gather that they conceive their obligation to be the development of the whole person and to avoid an overemphasis in extracurricular athletic activity which may detract from the student's interest in and contribution to the total educational process. They have determined that such overemphasis on athletic activities interferes with academic goals as well as the goals and responsibilities of life for which the education system seeks to prepare our citizens.

"We cannot say that this policy is clearly wrong and accordingly hold there is no basis for substituting our judgment for that of league authorities upon a question which it is authorized by law to determine."

AUTHORITY TO FORMULATE AND ENFORCE RULES is fundamental to nearly all litigation involving State High School Associations and is

repeatedly upheld by the courts where the rule in question is reasonable. This is clearly stated in a 1973 judgment involving the Missouri State High School Activities Association and a commercial baseball camp. The Court of Appeals decision, affirming the lower court decision dismissing the suit, reads in part:

"Along with entrusting the education of our children to teachers and administrators, we also entrust the control and supervision of the extracurricular activities incident to that education. Implicit in the responsibility for these activities is the power to make reasonable rules and regulations. We are dealing here with numerous schools who have voluntarily joined an association. As members of this association, they may, by majority vote, enact rules to govern their interaction. It is obvious that chaos would result without such rules. It is also obvious that the members are in the most advantageous position to appreciate the regulations under which they must act to achieve desired goals. The court should not interfere with the enactment of those regulations as long as they are reasonable and do not infringe on public policy or law."

NATIONAL FEDERATION HONORS

HELMS ATHLETIC FOUNDATION

At the Federation annual meeting in December 1949, recognition was given to services performed by the National Federation and by a number of the men who were still active and who had served their state or national organizations for twenty-five years or more. The awards, made by the Helms Athletic Foundation, included the following.

A plaque was presented to the National Federation for outstanding achievement in the field of school athletics. The inscription is "Awarded to National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations in Recognition of Noteworthy Contributions to High School Athletics, December 29, 1949."

For length of service in state or national high school work, certificates reading as follows: "Helms Athletic Foundation Award, ———in recognition of noteworthy services and contributions to the High School Athletic Program as Association Secretary or Board of Control Member," were presented to the following men: W.E. Short (New Jersey)—31 years as secretary; G.C. Koffman (Louisiana)—30 years as secretary; P.F. Noverman (Wisconsin) (deceased)—27 years as secretary; E.A. Row (Arizona) (deceased)—26 years as secretary; W.B. Kenna (Mississippi)—25 years

as secretary; H.J. Moore (California)—31 years as board member; E.M. Thompson (Wyoming) (deceased)—27 years as board member; and William Fisher (Washington) (deceased)—25 years as board member.

For service to interscholastic athletics, the Helms Hall of Fame honored the following: Arthur B. Ingham (California); William G. Lopez (California); Harry J. Moore (California); H.V. Porter (National Federation); and Seth Van Patten (California).

NATIONAL FEDERATION AWARD OF MERIT

The most prestigious award presented by the National Federation is its Award of Merit. This award consists of an ornate wall plaque presented to the individual and the recipient's name is engraved on a permanent wall plaque hung in the vestibule of the National Federation headquarters building. Leadership on the national level, particularly in athletic administration, qualifies individuals for this high honor. Those who were previously honored as recipients of the Helms Award are recognized as recipients of the Award of Merit. The contributions of these men to athletic administration have formed the basis for millions of young people to realize the benefits of meaningful athletic competition. The individuals whose names appear on the Award of Merit plaque include: John K. Archer (New York); A. Foster Bridges (Tennessee); S.F. Burke (Georgia); Walter Byers (NCAA); W. Gordon Eismen (West Virginia); Harold Emswiler (Ohio); Clifford B. Fagan (Wisconsin and National Federation); Charles E. Forsythe (Michigan); James G. Growney (New Jersey); H.A. Hendrickson (Arizona); Irvin A. Keller (Missouri); Paul E. Landis (Ohio); Floyd E. Lay (Florida); Paul F. Neverman (Wisconsin); L.V. Phillips (Indiana); Lyle T. Quinn (Iowa); and Albert Willis (Illinois).

OUTSTANDING SERVICE TO ATHLETICS

The National Federation has, since 1950, annually presented certificates of recognition to those individuals who have made noteworthy contributions to interscholastic athletics at the state, regional and national levels. These citations are traditionally presented during the banquet held at the time of the annual meetings and consist of an attractive certificate laminated as a wall plaque, expressing the reasons for the award. Contributions which are recognized include: service to the National Federation as a member of its Executive Committee and noteworthy service to the state high school association and to high schools on a broad basis as a member of the state board of control or as executive secretary. Noteworthy contributions in the form of developing policies for the administration of interscholastic activities or exemplary service on rules committees and/or

administrative committees which have benefited interscholastic athletics nationally, and the development of new ideas and procedures serving high school youth through interscholastic athletes are also recognized. The following have received this award: Earl Abrahamson (North Dakota); H.R. Adams (Utah); Louis E. Allen (Minnesota); B.C. Alwes (Louisiana); Bruce Anderson (North Dakota); Kermit E. Anderson (Minnesota); Lee K. Anderson (Oklahoma); R.C. Anderson (Nebraska); H.J. Antholz (Wisconsin); John K. Archer (New York); Frank L. Ashley (North Carolina); William J. Baird (Alabama) (posthumously); Ray C. Ball (Colorado); R.L. Bates (Alabama); Willis Bates (Michigan); Jesse L. Beers (Rhode Island); Carl Berg (Massachusetts); Earl O. Berge (Iowa); B.L. Bergstrom (California); John V. Bernard (Wyoming); Fred L. Biester (Illinois); John Bos (Michigan); A. Foster Bridges (Tennessee); Leon Brigham (Washington); James Brim (Illinois); H. Larry Brown (Ohio); John M. Brown (Alabama); E.S. Bowlus (Mississippi); Robert L. Bryan (West Virginia); John L. Burke (Rhode Island); S.F. Burke (Georgia); A.A. Burkey (Ohio); J.M. Burnett (Arkansas); Carl Burris (Missouri); Allen W. Bush (Michigan); William D. Carr (Oklahoma); John C. Casey (Colorado); Lee Cassady (Arkansas); James C. Cave (California); Leslie T. Chamberlin (Nebraska); R.H. Cole (Arkansas); W.L. Colvin (Louisiana); R. Rex Dalley (Montana); John T. Daly (Connecticut); R.W. Dent (Georgia); Joseph E. DeMotte (Virginia); Joseph J. Devitt (Maine); Henry DeYoung (Washington); H.R. Dietrich (Missouri); F.T. Dobbs (Alabama); Frank Douma (Iowa); Brice B. Durbin (Kansas); George Eastman (Ohio); W. Gordon Eismen (West Virginia); F.S. Elliott (Tennessee); H.W. Emswiler (Ohio); Phil N. Eskew (Indiana); D.W. Evans (South Dakota); I.E. Ewing (West Virginia); Clifford B. Fagan (National Federation); J. Kenneth Fagans (California); Raymond W. Farnham (Maine); T.C. Ferguson (Maryland) (posthumously); Harry L. Fitzhugh (Illinois); C.E. Forsythe (Michigan); L.L. Forsythe (Michigan); W.R. Fugitt (West Virginia) (posthumously); James O. Funk (Indiana); Delbert O. Fuller (New York); Henry Geisler (Michigan); J.T. Giles (Indiana); F.H. Gilliland (North Dakota); Joe Gillmore (Alabama); John E. Gilroy (Indiana); Lyman V. Ginger (Kentucky); V.F. Goddard (Tennessee); J.L. Goins (Wyoming); LaFayette Golden (Florida) (posthumously); John Grant (Colorado); Lawrence B. Graves (South Carolina); Willard Greim (Colorado); E.F. Grider (Idaho); W.E. Griffith (Pennsylvania); Larry Grimes (New York); J. Kenneth Hafner (New York); Robert C. Hall (Washington); Philip J. Hammes (New York); Cyriil H. Hancock (Montana); J. Clifford Harper (Alabama); Nelson L. Hartman (Kansas); Kenneth C. Haussner (New York); L.T. Havig (North Dakota); A. Oden Hawes (Oregon); R.G. Hein (Wisconsin); H.A. Hendrickson

(Arizona); Salen Herke (Illinois); Donald Hobbs (Idaho); Karl Hoeppner (New York); Louis H. Hollway (Michigan); R.V. Hunkins (South Dakota); Loman F. Hutchins (Utah); H.E. Ilsley (Iowa); A.B. Ingram (California); S.D. Jackson (Tennessee); Hiram W. Jennings (California); C.O. Jett (Tennessee); Sam Jones (Alabama); Robert E. Karlin (New Mexico); Herman F. Keller (Indiana); Irvin A. Keller (Missouri); Frank Kendall (Alabama); W.B. Kenna (Mississippi); T.H. Kirby (Alabama); Thomas N. Kiyosaki (Hawaii); Willard B. Knowles (California); Grover C. Koffman (Louisiana); Floyd E. Lay (Florida); H.D. Leberman (Pennsylvania); Daryl K. Lien (Wisconsin); Ray J. Lofton (New Mexico); William G. Lopez (California); Jonathan Lowe (West Virginia); Norman Mansfield (New Jersey); Vaughn McColey (Kansas); L.H. McCue (Virginia); I. Charles McCullough (Pennsylvania); George Mead (Michigan); Harold A. Meyer (Ohio); George Mills (Michigan); John Milne (New Mexico) (posthumously); D.R. Mitchell (Utah); R. Wayne Monfore (South Dakota) (posthumously); U.G. Montgomery (New Mexico); Harry J. Moore (California); E.V. Mortenson (Utah); James E. Moss (Utah); Ted Muncaster (Washington); S.E. Nelson (Tennessee); P.F. Neverman (Wisconsin); E.N. Norgaard (Minnesota); William Osteen (Tennessee); William C. Pace (Virginia); David E. Panebaker (New York); W.E. Parsons (Virginia); Fred J. Patton (Oregon); Dan H. Perdue (West Virginia); H.R. Peterson (Minnesota); L.V. Phillips (Indiana); Frederick H. Pierce (Massachusetts); Robert F. Pierce (Vermont); T.A. Pigott (Oregon); T.J. Poppell (Florida); H.V. Porter (Secretary Emeritus); Lyle T. Quinn (Iowa); R.E. Rawlins (South Dakota); H.R. Richardson (Virginia); John E. Robb (Nevada); John E. Roberts (Wisconsin); Horace H. Rose (Utah); John J.F. Ruddy (Connecticut); William W. Russell (California); Henry E. Rybus (Washington); Bernie Saggau (Iowa); A.A. Schabinger (O.S.F.S.); Harold F. Scott (Rhode Island); Herman L. Scott (Alabama); Walter T. Scott (Montana); C.A. Semler (Michigan); H.R. Shepherd (Missouri); Walter Short (New Jersey); Andrew J. Smith (New York); B. Floyd Smith (Illinois); Elmer K. Smith (New York); Frank U. Smith (North Dakota); Kenneth E. Smith (New York); Mary A. Smith (Georgia); M.P. Smith (Mississippi); O.E. Smith (Minnesota); Walter A. Smith (New Hampshire); D.P. Snyder (California); George Speicher (West Virginia); Frank H. Spruiell (Louisiana); Milton F. Sprunger (Illinois); C. Everett Stevens (New York); E.R. Stevens (Kansas); Paul C. Stevens (South Dakota); Donald F. Stone (Arizona); Harold Swaffield (Connecticut); Harry P. Swain (Ohio); C. Herbert Taylor (Rhode Island); E.A. Thomas (Kansas); A.W. Thompson (Michigan); C.C. Thompson (Nebraska); T. Homer Thompson (Georgia) (posthumously); Rollin W. Thompson (New

York); Laurence W. Thomson (Colorado); Ray Townsend (New York); R.W. Truscott (Colorado); W. Howard Vanderhoef (New York); O.C. Varner (Iowa); Charles Vettiner (Kentucky); P.M. Vincent (Wisconsin); C.F. Walker (West Virginia); R.M. Walseth (South Dakota); T.H. Waters (Louisiana); R.R. Watson (Iowa); O.L. Webb (Nebraska); Russell J. Welsh (Missouri); C.E. Wetmore (Wisconsin); W.C. Whaley (West Virginia); C.W. Whitten (National Federation Past Executive Secretary); Edmund Wicht (Pennsylvania) (posthumously); Sharon Wilch (Colorado); Homer Williams (Idaho); Albert Willis (Illinois); C. Oren Wilson (Utah); F.M. Wilson (New Mexico); Glenn T. Wilson (Colorado); Werner Witte (Wisconsin); D.E. Wolgast (Kansas); R.H. Woollin (Montana); James F. Woodall (Georgia); and W.H. Yarbrough (Tennessee).

SPECIAL AWARDS

Individuals who have provided outstanding service to interscholastic athletics may receive National Federation citations at appropriate functions sponsored by the recipients' home state high school associations. The awards may be presented during statewide meetings, state tournaments and other similar activities which provide a suitable setting for recognizing high accomplishment. Services for which such honors would be forthcoming are not specifically designated. The procedure makes it possible to recognize outstanding contributions in such areas as rules committee work and leadership in the national program for interscholastic athletics. The following individuals have received special citations:

Kermit Anderson, Football and
Basketball (Minnesota)

Richard Case, Baseball
(Babe Ruth Baseball)

Kenneth Baldwin, National
Coaches Day (National
Sporting Goods Co.)

Dr. Kenneth Clarke, Injury
Studies (Illinois)

Ray C. Ball, Olympic Track
(Colorado)

Claudia Dodson, ABA/USA
(Virginia)

Frank Barhydt, Visual Aids
(Calvin Productions)

John Erickson, Emphasizing Moral
& Spiritual Values in Athletics
(Fellowship of Christian Athletes)

Elmer Blasco, Service
(National Sporting Goods Co.)

Harry Fitzhugh, United States
Gymnastics Federation (Illinois)

James Flynn, Publications &
Publicity (Illinois)

Allan Godfrey, NCAA Ice
Hockey (Minnesota)

James G. Gowney, USOC
(New Jersey)

J. Kenneth Hafner, Injury Studies
(New York)

Thomas Hansen, National
Legislation (NCAA)

J. Clifford Harper, Visual Aids
(Alabama)

Dr. Voigt Hodgson, Research
(NOCSAE)

Doug Huff, Records
(West Virginia)

George Killian, Cooperative
Program (NJCAA)

Bowie Kuhn, Baseball
(Major League Baseball)

Floyd E. Lay, ABA/USA
(Florida)

Faye O'Dell, Motivating Athletic
Administrators & Coaches
(Oklahoma)

James Riley, Olympic Volleyball
(Nebraska)

John Roberts, Olympic Wrestling
(Wisconsin)

Patricia Roy, Olympic Swimming
(Indiana)

Michael Scott, Federal Legislation
(Washington, D.C.)

Dr. Ed Steitz, Basketball
(National Basketball Committee)

Wanda May Vinson, Student
Leadership (Kansas)

Sharon Wilch, Olympic Girls
Gymnastics (Colorado)

Homer Williams, Competition
Committee (Idaho)

FOOTBALL PROGRAM AWARDS

The Executive Committee annually recognizes service to the National Federation Football Rules Committee by those who have made outstanding contributions in this area. This award is based upon the length of service to the football committee and general contributions to the game. Recipients are presented an appropriate certificate which is laminated in an attractive manner. Those who have received the award are individuals who have initiated new procedures in administering the rules; who have contributed to publications program; who have developed new ideas for presentation of rules material; who have developed new methods of training officials; or who have represented their state high school association

or parent organization with faithfulness and integrity.

Awards for outstanding services in this field have been presented in connection with annual meetings of the National Football Committee to the following men: C.B. Allen (Mississippi); Kermit Anderson (Minnesota); L.C. Ansorge (Wisconsin); David C. Arnold (National Federation); L.L. Astroth (Illinois); Bron Bacevich (Ohio); Ray C. Ball (Colorado); Charles Ballen (Mississippi); Sammy Bartling (Mississippi); Kurt Beyer (New York); Hobart Bolerjack (N.J.C.A.A.); A.J. Bowie (Arizona); Gernon Brown (Louisiana); S.F. Burke (Georgia); Allen W. Bush (Michigan); Buford L. Clary (South Carolina); Jesse Day (Iowa); H.R. Dieterich (Missouri); A.O. Duer (N.A.I.A.); R.L. Duncan (New Jersey); Stephen Epler (6-man Chm.); Dave Evans (South Dakota); Prior Evans (Arkansas); Clifford B. Fagan (National Federation); R.S. Firebaugh (Illinois); William Fislin (Washington); Kenneth Fowell (Montana); Thomas E. Frederick (National Federation); Dick Fredericks (Wisconsin); W.R. Fugitt (West Virginia) (posthumously); Al Genetti (Rhode Island); Norm Geske (Illinois); Gill Gideon (Tennessee); Earl S. Gillespie (Virginia); Lyman Ginger (Kentucky); Sidney R. Grande (Arizona); Lawrence B. Graves (South Carolina); Lawrence Grimes (New York); James G. Gowney (New Jersey); Jerry Hall (Arkansas); R.C. Hall (Washington); J.C. Harper (Alabama); Nelson Hartman (Kansas); A.O. Hawes (Oregon); Everett Hebel (New Jersey); Theo J. Heap (N.J.C.A.A.); Leo K. Higbie (Oklahoma); R.S. Hinshaw (Indiana); Les Irish (Montana); S.D. Jackson (Tennessee); Herman F. Keller (Indiana); J.O. Keller (Missouri); Willard Knowles (California); Carl Kopelk (Kansas); Floyd Lay (Florida); William Macomber (Maine); F.P. Maguire (Pennsylvania); Ralph Martinson (Hawaii); V.E. McColey (Kansas); I. Charles McCullough (Pennsylvania); Ernest McDaniel (Arkansas); James P. McGeough (Rhode Island); E.F. McLaughlin (Rhode Island) (posthumously); L.L. McLucas (Florida); Edgar McNabb (Kentucky); Phillip Mealey (Maine); Harold Meyer (Ohio); Jack W. Miles (Missouri); U.G. Montgomery (New Mexico); Elmer Morrow (Georgia); Vern L. Norris (Michigan); Maynard O'Hara (Mississippi); George O'Kelly (Georgia); William Pace (Virginia); L.J. Perry (North Carolina); T.A. Pigott (Oregon); H.V. Porter (Secretary Emeritus); Webb Porter (Tennessee); Lyle Quinn (Iowa); Horace H. Rose (Utah); L.S. Russell (New York); William W. Russell (California); Edward J. Ryan (Oregon); Bernie Saggau (Iowa); Sidney Scarborough (Georgia); A.A. Schabinger (O.S.F.S.); Richard C. Shafer (National Federation); Richard Schindler (North Dakota); Carl Schroeder (Ohio); Herman L. Scott (Alabama); H.E. Semler (Maryland); Clifford Shaw (Arkansas); Walter Smith (New Hampshire); M.F. Sprunger (Illinois); Carnie Smith

(N.A.I.A.); Reed Swenson (N.J.C.A.A.); E.A. Thomas (Kansas); C.C. Thompson (Nebraska); Patrick Tork (West Virginia); Woodrow Turner (Louisiana); E. William Vickroy (N.A.I.A.); John Waldorf (N.C.A.A.); R.M. Walseth (South Dakota); Frank Waters (N.A.I.A.); and O.L. Webb (Nebraska).

SPORTS AWARDS

BASEBALL

Bob Brian (California)
Earl Gillespie (Virginia)
John Hilsenteger (Oregon)

Gene Bunnelle (Colorado)
John Hardman (Washington)
Bailey Marshall (Texas)

BASKETBALL

Virginia Whitaker (New Jersey)

GYMNASTICS — BOYS

Fred Bellmar (California)
Bert Lark (Vermont)

John Hinds, Jr. (Indiana)
Edward Tribby (Oregon)

GYMNASTICS — GIRLS

Eleanor Buzalsky (Montana)
Lucia Norwood (Georgia)
Dolores Paulson (North Dakota)

Lenette Calvin (Alabama)
Betty Jo Patsel (Virginia)

SOCCER

Ernie Feibusch (California)
Roy Schleicher (New Jersey)
Robert Springer (New York)

Ted Kirchhoefer (Missouri)
Robert Sims (Georgia)

SOFTBALL

Bill Self (Oklahoma)

SWIMMING

Roger Bell (New York)

Joanne Dobrowolski (Wyoming)

SWIMMING (cont.)

Charlie Dyer (Texas)
Glenn Kaye (Florida)
Dave Robertson (Illinois)

Robert Erickson (Minnesota)
Dennis McGinley (Pennsylvania)
Kane Waggoner (California)

TRACK AND FIELD

Mary Jo Blair (New Jersey)
Joette Creighton (New Mexico)
Al Doyle (New York)
Gene Littler (New Jersey)
U.G. Montgomery (New Mexico)
Edward Ryan (Oregon)

Margaret Carden (Tennessee)
Karyn Cribley (Michigan)
John Klement (Wisconsin)
Jack Miles (Missouri)
William W. Russell (California)
Frank Spruiell (Louisiana)

VOLLEYBALL

Dolores Billhardt (Ohio)
Geraldine Critchley (Idaho)
Ernest Holdredge (Pennsylvania)
James Riley (Nebraska)

Jan Briggs (Texas)
Ann Dustin (Wisconsin)
Fritz McGinness (Kansas)

WRESTLING

Gene Cerino (Washington)
Finn Eriksen (Iowa)
Charles Harris (Virginia)
Frank Huelskamp (Minnesota)
Frank Kurtenbach (South Dakota)

Lonnie Lowery (Michigan)
John Roberts (Wisconsin)
Mike Schibanoff (New Jersey)
George Walker (Oklahoma)
Dick Williams (North Carolina)

HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC DIRECTORS CITATIONS

Attractive citations in recognition of noteworthy contributions to interscholastic athletics are presented annually by the National Federation to selected high school directors of athletics. No attempt is made to identify the **most** outstanding administrator. The intent of this award is to bring recognition to a number of deserving individuals who are representative of the outstanding people in the profession. The following people have been so recognized:

Ivan Albright (Indiana)
William C. Allen (Mississippi)

Chic Anderson (Illinois)
Gwendlyn Armitage (Pennsylvania)

Robert F. Barrett (Massachusetts)	Walter E. Lindquist (Washington)
Garry Berry (Colorado)	E.C. Littler (New Jersey)
Sherwin B. Bowser (Ohio)	Richard Maher (Michigan)
Roger Bunce (New York)	Ralph Martinson (Hawaii)
Jack Burrell (Washington)	Paul McCall (Oregon)
Don Clarkson (California)	William Miller (Nebraska)
Gil Cloud (Oklahoma)	John E. Morris (North Carolina)
Robert L. Conklin (Colorado)	Arthur R. Newcomer (Kansas)
John K. Cotton (Michigan)	Ken Olson (Illinois)
Ron Davis (California)	Steve Oracko (Illinois)
Jim Dutcher (Montana)	Reese Pollard (Kansas)
Warren Emery (Delaware)	W.O. Pottenger (Missouri)
Finn B. Eriksen (Iowa)	Mel Schwartz (Colorado)
Joseph J. Fontana (Connecticut)	Otis Sennett (New York)
Harry W. Geldien (Wyoming)	Ted Server (Indiana)
Harley Graf (Wisconsin)	Don Snyder (Minnesota)
Chuck Haines (Texas)	Don Sparks (Missouri)
Tom Hallstrom (Nebraska)	A.J. Stolfa (Iowa)
David E. Harr (Pennsylvania)	Harold Sweet (Iowa)
Richard Hendrickson (Arkansas)	William Todd (Tennessee)
Andy Hopkins (Kentucky)	Barbara Twardus (Washington)
Maxwell Ivey (Georgia)	Rex Werner (Ohio)
Ben Jones (Pennsylvania)	Paul Young (Kentucky)
John Klement (Wisconsin)	John C. Youngblood (Virginia)
Richard E. Karlgaard	Larry Zaborowski (California)
(North Dakota)	Nick Zona (New York)

OPTIONAL LIMITATIONS BY STATE

STATES	BASEBALL			BASKETBALL		FOOTBALL			TRACK AND FIELD		
	Protests Recognized	10-run rule	Suspended games permitted	Games permitted	Summer competition	Spring football (days)	Early season cond. period (days)	No. of games permitted	Discus throw included	Javelin included	Inter. hurdles incl.
Alabama			X	20		18	30	10	X		X
Alaska				25				7	X		
Arizona			X	20			15	10	X		X
Arkansas		X	X	32			5	10	X		X
California				18-20			5		X		
Colorado			X	18			5	10	X		X
Connecticut			X	20		15	5	10	X	X	X
Delaware	X		X	20	X		3	10	X		X
Dist. of Col.	X			18	X	10		10	X		X
Florida		X	X	22	X	20	8	10	X		X
Georgia	X			20		28	X	10	X		X
Hawaii		X	X		X	14		11	X		
Idaho	X		X	20	X		4	10	X		X
Illinois		X	X	18-21	X				X		
Indiana		X	X	18-20			3	10	X		
Iowa		X	X	18			3	9	X		
Kansas		X	X	16-19	X		5	9	X	X	X
Kentucky		X			X		10		X		X (low)
Louisiana			X	488-366		15	3	10	X	X	
Maine	X			18		10		10	X	X	X
Maryland				20	X			10	X		X
Massachusetts	X		X	22	X			10	X	X	X
Michigan		X	X	20			7	9	X		X (low)
Minnesota		X		18	X		5	9	X		X
Mississippi		X	X	22 or 28	X	20	5	11	X		
Missouri	X	X	X	16	X		3	10	X		X
Montana				188-186			15		X	X	X (low)
Nebraska		X		16			2	9	X	X	
Nevada	X		X	20				10	X		X
New Hampshire	X		X	20			5	10	X	X	X
New Jersey				24	X			9	X	X	X
New Mexico	X	X	X	22	X		5	10	X	X	
New York	X			18-24			5	10	X		X
North Carolina	X		X	20	X		6	10	X		
North Dakota		X		18	X		3	9	X	X	X
Ohio			X	20	X		4	10	X		
Oklahoma		X	X	20 or 18	X		5		X		X
Oregon		X		22	X			9	X	X	X
Pennsylvania		X	X	Unlimited	X				X	X	X
Rhode Island	X		X		X	10			X	X	X
South Carolina	X		X	24	X	Unl.	3	11	X		X
South Dakota				18			3		X		X
Tennessee		X	X	28	X	15		11	X		X
Texas		X	X	40		18	8	10	X		X
Utah	X	X	X	18			9	10	X	X	X
Vermont	X		X	20	X		6	9	X	X	X
Virginia				18			5	10	X		X
Washington			X	20			14	10	X	X	
West Virginia		X	X	20	X		9	10	X		
Wisconsin	X		X	18	X		3	10	X		X
Wyoming				16 or 18	X		3	8 or 9	X		X

STATE SPONSORED COMPETITION

NONATHLETIC ACTIVITIES

STATES	Supervise Programs	Academic	Commercial	Debate	Declamation	Music	Student Council	Cheerleading	Journalism	Drama	Science Fair	Chess
Alabama								X				
Alaska	X			X	X	X		X	X	X		
Arizona	X			X		X						X
Arkansas	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
California												
Colorado	X			X	X	X	X	X		X		
Connecticut	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X
Delaware												
Dist. of Col.												
Florida	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Georgia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Hawaii												
Idaho	X			X	X	X				X		
Illinois	X	X		X	X	X	X			X		X
Indiana												
Iowa												
Kansas	X			X	X	X	X	X		X		
Kentucky												
Louisiana												
Maine	X			X	X	X	X			X	X	
Maryland												
Massachusetts												
Michigan												
Minnesota	X			X	X	X		X		X		
Mississippi	X			X	X	X						
Missouri	X			X	X	X		X		X		
Montana	X			X	X	X				X		
Nebraska	X			X	X	X			X	X		
Nevada	X						X					
New Hampshire												
New Jersey												
New Mexico	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X
New York												
North Carolina												
North Dakota	X			X	X	X		X		X		
Ohio												
Oklahoma	X			X	X	X	X					
Oregon	X			X		X						
Pennsylvania												
Rhode Island												
South Carolina	X			X	X		X			X		
South Dakota	X			X	X	X	X		X	X		
Tennessee												
Texas	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	
Utah	X			X		X				X		
Vermont	X			X		X	X		X	X	X	
Virginia	X	X		X	X			X	X	X		
Washington	X			X		X			X	X		
West Virginia	X					X						
Wisconsin												
Wyoming	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		

STATE CHAMPIONSHIPS

States Which Determine State Championships In Boys and Girls Sports	Archery	Badminton	Baseball	Basketball	Bowling	Cross Country	Curling	Decathlon/Pentathlon	Field Hockey	Fencing	Football	Golf	Gymnastics	Ice Hockey	Indoor Track	Skiing	Soccer	Softball	Swimming	Tennis	Track	Volleyball	Wrestling
Alabama			B	B		B		B			B	B			B				B	B	B		B
Alaska				G		B					B	G	G		G				G	G	G	G	B
Arizona			B	G		B					B	B	G	B		G			G	G	G	G	B
Arkansas	G	G		B	G	B		B			B	G	G					G	G	G	G	G	
California				B	G							G	G	G					G	G	G	G	B
Colorado			B	B		B					B	B	B	B		B	B		B	B	G	G	B
Connecticut			B	B		B		B		G	B	B	G	B	B	B	B	G	G	G	G	G	B
Delaware			B	B		B			G		B	B			B		B		G	G	G	G	B
District of Columbia			B	B		B					B	B			B		B		G	G	G	G	
Florida			B	B		B		B			B	B					B	G	G	G	G	G	B
Georgia			B	B		B					B	B	B				B		G	G	G	G	B
Hawaii			B	B	B	B						B					B		B	B	B	B	B
Idaho				B	B	B					B	B	B					G	G	G	B	B	B
Illinois			B	B		B					B	B	B				B		B	B	G	G	B
Indiana		G	B	B	G	B		G			B	B	B	B				G	G	G	B	G	B
Iowa			B	B		B					B	B	B						G	G	G	G	B
Kansas			B	B		B			G		B	B	B	B				G	B	B	G	G	B
Kentucky			B	B		B				B	B	B	B	B			B	G	G	G	G	G	B
Louisiana			B	B		B				B	B	B	B						G	G	B	G	B
Maine			B	B		B					B	B	B	B	B	B	B	G	G	G	B	B	B
Maryland			B	B		B					B	B	B	B	B	B	B	G	G	G	G	G	B
Massachusetts			B	B		B			G			B	B	B	B	B	B	G	B	B	G	G	B
Michigan			B	B		B					B	B	B	B	B	B	B	G	B	B	B	G	B
Minnesota			B	B		B					B	B	B	B	B	B	B	G	G	G	G	G	B
Mississippi			B	B		B						B	B				B	G	B	B	B	B	
Missouri			B	B		B					B	B					B	B	B	B	B	G	B

STATE CHAMPIONSHIPS

States Which Determine State Championships In Boys and Girls Sports	Archery	Badminton	Baseball	Basketball	Bowling	Cross Country	Curling	Decathlon/Pentathlon	Field Hockey	Fencing	Football	Golf	Gymnastics	Ice Hockey	Indoor Track	Skiing	Soccer	Softball	Swimming	Tennis	Track	Volleyball	Wrestling
Montana				B	B	B					B	B	B						B	B	B	B	B
Nebraska			B	B	B	B					B	B	B						B	B	B	B	B
Nevada			B	B	B	B					B	B	B						B	B	B	B	B
New Hampshire			B	B	B	B		B	B		B	B		B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
New Jersey			B	B	B	B		B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
New Mexico			B	B	B	B				B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
New York			B	B	B	B					B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
North Carolina			B	B	B	B					B	B	B			B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
North Dakota			B	B	B	B					B	B	B	B			B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Ohio			B	B	B	B		B			B	B	B	B		B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Oklahoma			B	B	B	B					B	B	B	B			B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Oregon			B	B	B	B					B	B	B	B			B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Pennsylvania			B	B	B	B					B	B	B	B			B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Rhode Island			B	B	B	B			B		B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
South Carolina			B	B	B	B		B			B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
South Dakota			B	B	B	B					B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Tennessee			B	B	B	B		B			B	B	B	B			B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Texas			B	B	B	B					B	B	B	B			B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Utah			B	B	B	B					B	B	B	B			B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Vermont			B	B	B	B			B		B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Virginia			B	B	B	B		B			B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Washington			B	B	B	B					B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
West Virginia			B	B	B	B					B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Wisconsin			B	B	B	B					B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Wyoming			B	B	B	B					B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B

1980 SPORTS PARTICIPATION SURVEY

Compiled By

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF STATE HIGH SCHOOL ASSOCIATIONS
Based on Competition at the Interscholastic Level in 1979-80 School Year

(See Note on Page 94.)

	BOYS		GIRLS	
	Number of Schools	Number of Participants	Number of Schools	Number of Participants
ARCHERY	40	464	89	1,345
BADMINTON	75	6,952	489	10,252
BASEBALL	13,371	415,860	1	42
BASKETBALL	17,175	569,228	16,040	409,894
BOWLING	791	7,168	512	5,995
CANOEING	9	233	3	44
CREW	25	511	6	163
CROSS COUNTRY	9,654	163,094	6,095	82,124
CURLING	4	77		
DECATHLON	145	936	1	4
DRILL TEAMS	5	167	255	8,902
ESKIMO GAMES	14	280	14	170
FENCING	75	1,050	33	564
FIELD HOCKEY	37	1,050	1,726	52,879
FOOTBALL—11-person	13,660	937,677	2	85
9-man	292	7,613		
8-man	470	11,367		
6-man	58	1,102		
GOLF	9,825	117,273	3,237	32,903
GYMNASTICS	1,097	19,844	3,394	62,142
ICE HOCKEY	838	24,442	1	22
JUDO	13	234		
LACROSSE	268	8,444	150	6,031
PENTATHLON	30	30	73	146
RIFLERY	190	2,135	59	295
SKIING (Downhill)	298	5,011	296	3,926
(Combined)	117	2,298	128	2,800
(Cross Country)	166	1,935	167	1,553
SOCCER	3,879	133,649	1,052	26,716
SOFT TENNIS	9	91	10	99
SOFTBALL (Fast Pitch)	39	728	6,590	159,329
SOFTBALL (Slow Pitch)	27	516	1,199	25,372
SWIMMING & DIVING	3,828	84,204	3,197	68,585
TABLE TENNIS	80	446		
TENNIS	9,192	131,290	8,443	124,171
TRACK & FIELD (Indoor)	1,193	33,134	742	15,184
TRACK & FIELD (Outdoor)	14,853	524,890	13,319	382,584
VOLLEYBALL	759	12,659	10,464	265,120
WATER POLO	363	10,168	28	390
WEIGHT LIFTING	147	6,253	21	385
WRESTLING	8,751	273,326	3	48

BOYS PARTICIPATION

STATE	Baseball		Basketball		Cross Country		Football-11-Man	
	Schools	Particip.	Schools	Particip.	Schools	Particip.	Schools	Particip.
ALABAMA	350	7,325	420	9,695	55	665	390	28,025
ALASKA			110	2,100	70	850	15	1,010
ARIZONA	146	6,153	152	6,803	108	2,185	134	12,854
ARKANSAS	166	2,490	397	7,146	88	616	203	7,511
CALIFORNIA	940	35,110	970	35,242	754	19,837	847	84,416
COLORADO	88	5,828	256	10,240	124	2,480	195	11,700
CONNECTICUT	183	6,778	183	5,517	170	3,024	130	9,643
DELAWARE	37	1,224	38	1,222	31	513	34	2,348
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	14	350	15	375	15	300	15	1,100
FLORIDA	376	9,354	344	12,235	252	3,325	341	27,945
GEORGIA	335	8,381	369	11,008	187	2,202	333	26,511
HAWAII	82	1,495	103	1,520	67	622	82	3,495
IDAHO	50	1,285	125	3,725	44	536	104	5,893
ILLINOIS	564	22,560	799	38,352	424	6,784	601	49,972
INDIANA	423	12,750	457	15,000	426	6,450	385	24,150
IOWA	487	9,740	496	14,880	235	4,700	435	21,750
KANSAS	60	1,500	377	11,310	212	4,452	319	15,950
KENTUCKY	265	5,300	301	7,525	138	1,380	204	10,200
LOUISIANA	290	7,250	430	12,040	98	1,176	278	12,438
MAINE	134	2,680	141	3,948	122	1,220	62	3,100
MARYLAND	148	4,570	148	4,329	119	2,295	138	11,216
MASSACHUSETTS	321	13,214	327	13,279	279	5,353	268	21,004
MICHIGAN	641	25,640	702	21,060	533	10,660	641	44,870
MINNESOTA	411	10,862	510	13,754	262	3,790	402	21,793
MISSISSIPPI	216	4,500	290	4,380			269	12,105
MISSOURI	371	9,918	551	18,822	216	4,192	324	23,342
MONTANA			180	8,550	61	950	84	5,600
NEBRASKA	31	955	366	9,181	124	1,319	272	12,099
NEVADA	40	1,200	55	2,824	32	385	50	3,000
NEW HAMPSHIRE	83	2,500	83	2,600	50	1,200	33	1,800
NEW JERSEY	381	17,438	388	14,892	363	7,038	342	38,091
NEW MEXICO	78	2,194	123	3,825	57	1,049	88	5,516
NEW YORK	752	22,560	768	22,056	571	3,286	579	32,596
NORTH CAROLINA	337	8,930	343	10,800	144	2,368	324	22,839
NORTH DAKOTA	35	542	254	5,700	40	465	79	3,611
OHIO	762	21,419	800	27,991	645	6,897	730	47,385
OKLAHOMA	379	9,475	493	15,747	91	1,092	324	11,664
OREGON	200	9,000	250	9,000	190	2,850	190	12,350
PENNSYLVANIA	643	14,137	649	19,476	418	8,352	571	45,648
RHODE ISLAND	44	1,216	40	805	37	750	40	1,860
SOUTH CAROLINA	222	7,500	223	9,200	128	2,800	213	13,100
SOUTH DAKOTA			207	5,871	112	1,083	76	4,404
TENNESSEE	323	7,752	360	10,080	152	1,064	305	19,978
TEXAS	736	37,918	1,138	55,241	514	17,172	954	77,037
UTAH	87	2,096	96	2,759	73	1,148	77	6,342
VERMONT	58	1,761	60	1,871	40	486	20	1,420
VIRGINIA	275	8,250	286	11,440	179	2,685	275	22,000
WASHINGTON	292	9,308	337	11,400	220	4,232	269	18,082
WEST VIRGINIA	140	3,275	167	4,846	64	803	148	8,477
WISCONSIN	375	10,177	423	15,166	294	3,763	405	26,137
WYOMING			75	2,400	26	250	63	2,300

STATE	Football-8-Man		Golf		Gymnastics		Ice Hockey	
	Schools	Particip.	Schools	Particip.	Schools	Particip.	Schools	Particip.
ALABAMA			230	1,000				
ALASKA							15	480
ARIZONA	18	355	80	815	19	292		
ARKANSAS			101	255				
CALIFORNIA	51	1,280	555	6,963	80	1,578		
COLORADO	28	784	93	1,116	43	1,075	14	210
CONNECTICUT			155	1,705			49	1,241
DELAWARE			22	214	2	21	1	18
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			5	50	5	100		
FLORIDA			242	2,052	12	101		
GEORGIA			236	1,901	18	203		
HAWAII			40	301	5	39		
IDAHO	14	347	50	* 578				
ILLINOIS			395	4,740	75	1,500		
INDIANA			366	4,300	28	550		
IOWA			364	7,280				
KANSAS	57	1,140	190	2,850	21	420		
KENTUCKY			187	1,320	15	300		
LOUISIANA			84	504	4	24		
MAINE			70	350	4	64	15	315
MARYLAND			103	780	40	476		
MASSACHUSETTS			227	2,899	51	946	229	8,290
MICHIGAN			494	3,458	23	230	104	2,080
MINNESOTA			309	4,029	34	665	149	5,075
MISSISSIPPI			52	127				
MISSOURI	5	115	192	2,588	13	171		
MONTANA	57	1,425	59	1,100	22	330		
NEBRASKA	100	3,239	157	1,914	23	271		
NEVADA	8	160	30	480				
NEW HAMPSHIRE			30	350	5	50	22	660
NEW JERSEY			275	3,176	40	728	25	878
NEW MEXICO			44	505	15	116		
NEW YORK	31	618	519	6,207	271	5,980	84	1,452
NORTH CAROLINA			227	2,473				
NORTH DAKOTA			71	759			14	518
OHIO			644	7,084	43	495	41	1,183
OKLAHOMA	40	880	128	1,152				
OREGON	38	570	130	1,040	35	525		
PENNSYLVANIA			453	6,795	54	1,080		
RHODE ISLAND			37	323			30	950
SOUTH CAROLINA			175	1,450	1	25		
SOUTH DAKOTA			52	537				
TENNESSEE			211	2,321				
TEXAS			865	17,280				
UTAH			58	675	6	40		
VERMONT			28	308	8	107	18	537
VIRGINIA			192	1,920	19	190		
WASHINGTON	23	454	185	2,299	20	428		
WEST VIRGINIA			81	825	3	58		
WISCONSIN			309	3,925	34	616	28	555
WYOMING			23	200	6	50		

*Coeducational

STATE	Skiing-Downhill		Soccer		Swimming & Diving		Tennis	
	Schools	Particip.	Schools	Particip.	Schools	Particip.	Schools	Particip.
ALABAMA					45	375	255	715
ALASKA					21	400	6	130
ARIZONA					40	822	96	1,682
ARKANSAS					23	90	217	868
CALIFORNIA	19	471	586	20,763	530	14,536	760	15,634
COLORADO	10	120	45	1,125	83	2,490	88	1,584
CONNECTICUT			159	6,919	87	2,165	152	2,095
DELAWARE	2	23	26	1,243	12	269	24	346
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			10	220	10	300	14	140
FLORIDA			145	4,780	194	2,970	280	2,500
GEORGIA			131	4,474	57	619	333	3,022
HAWAII			45	886	48	334	53	505
IDAHO							41	1,061*
ILLINOIS			169	6,760	199	5,970	311	4,665
INDIANA					165	3,950	292	4,500
IOWA					55	1,650	119	1,190
KANSAS					31	775	129	1,935
KENTUCKY			32	650	52	1,090	154	1,060
LOUISIANA			8	180	27	275	138	828
MAINE	38	684	103	2,575	29	435	64	768
MARYLAND			135	4,888	36	625	130	1,716
MASSACHUSETTS	45	923	245	10,784	98	2,246	245	3,368
MICHIGAN	89	979	71	1,278	234	4,914	391	8,602
MINNESOTA	54	934	52	3,829	126	2,771	181	3,261
MISSISSIPPI							82	1,230
MISSOURI			61	2,439	65	1,762	190	3,257
MONTANA					13	260	28	280
NEBRASKA					32	552	42	633
NEVADA	8	120			16	250	26	496
NEW HAMPSHIRE			62	2,000			35	350
NEW JERSEY	19	414	315	17,483	105	2,247	301	4,639
NEW MEXICO					19	289	46	503
NEW YORK			569	16,639	257	5,871	506	6,721
NORTH CAROLINA			62	1,716	33	418	243	3,124
NORTH DAKOTA					10	226	21	279
OHIO			154	5,260	175	3,850	469	7,588
OKLAHOMA					51	510	108	1,080
OREGON			85	1,700	75	1,500	95	760
PENNSYLVANIA			247	4,932	230	5,060	328	4,914
RHODE ISLAND			39	1,032	15	280	35	535
SOUTH CAROLINA			60	1,250	8	220	160	1,750
SOUTH DAKOTA							18	267
TENNESSEE							196	3,528
TEXAS					229	4,122	1,042	15,958
UTAH			29	809	40	777	70	827
VERMONT	6	243	52	1,792	1	13	14	195
VIRGINIA			75	1,875	39	780	216	2,160
WASHINGTON			102	3,249	87	2,247	206	3,950
WEST VIRGINIA			5	119	3	32	72	726
WISCONSIN					98	2,467	158	3,245
WYOMING	8	100			25	400	12	120

STATE	Track & Field Indoor		Track & Field Outdoor		Volleyball		Wrestling	
	Schools	Particip.	Schools	Particip.	Schools	Particip.	Schools	Particip.
ALABAMA	90	2,600	315	3,000			82	675
ALASKA			40	1,100			65	1,390
ARIZONA			143	5,778			106	5,216
ARKANSAS			302	4,530				
CALIFORNIA			866	47,306	118	2,688	645	21,390
COLORADO			246	9,840			198	7,524
CONNECTICUT	73	2,525	168	6,695			81	2,443
DELAWARE	7	212	31	1,346			34	1,227
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	10	300	15	450			5	150
FLORIDA			319	10,089			209	6,077
GEORGIA			329	9,093	23	559	163	4,651
HAWAII			87	1,926	44	520	56	1,042
IDAHO			123	2,872			82	2,202
ILLINOIS			689	30,316			423	10,152
INDIANA			447	15,300			362	11,050
IOWA			485	19,400			320	12,800
KANSAS			377	18,850			165	4,950
KENTUCKY			215	4,953			65	1,085
LOUISIANA			352	7,735			43	516
MAINE	34	434	110	2,310			45	675
MARYLAND	82	2,125	134	4,822	9	180	126	3,892
MASSACHUSETTS	179	7,166	215	9,689		58	171	3,293
MICHIGAN			660	29,040			455	18,200
MINNESOTA			462	12,414			359	9,078
MISSISSIPPI			247	5,000				
MISSOURI			409	15,711	5	109	173	6,168
MONTANA			180	7,500			85	2,125
NEBRASKA			367	8,278			201	4,554
NEVADA			53	2,160			33	1,200
NEW HAMPSHIRE	20	400	45	2,000			15	450
NEW JERSEY	180	5,956	343	16,905			321	14,132
NEW MEXICO			120	4,087			44	1,419
NEW YORK	278	6,067	637	19,888	201	2,814	551	18,180
NORTH CAROLINA	65	607	288	10,622			212	6,205
NORTH DAKOTA			203	3,035			66	1,497
OHIO			762	29,803			584	20,647
OKLAHOMA			330	7,256	190	1,900	125	2,500
OREGON			231	11,550			170	4,250
PENNSYLVANIA			440	13,194	124	2,480	528	21,138
RHODE ISLAND	20	890	42	1,420			30	975
SOUTH CAROLINA	8	220	210	8,500			135	2,100
SOUTH DAKOTA			207	5,019			102	2,624
TENNESSEE			208	7,072			105	2,940
TEXAS			1,122	45,141				
UTAH			89	3,003	4	85	79	2,858
VERMONT	6	107	24	831	1	58	20	449
VIRGINIA	141	3,525	273	9,555			183	4,575
WASHINGTON			309	9,833			220	8,510
WEST VIRGINIA			119	3,514			85	2,208
WISCONSIN			392	13,159	40	1,208	371	10,444
WYOMING			73	2,000			53	1,500

SPORT	State	Schools	Participants
ARCHERY	New York	39	431
	Vermont	1	33
BADMINTON	California	56	* 6,736
	Massachusetts	1	14
	New York	17	170
	Vermont	1	32
BOWLING	Delaware	1	30
	Georgia	3	31
	Hawaii	43	371
	Iowa	160	800
	Massachusetts	10	89
	Michigan	5	50
	New Jersey	182	2,289
	New York	366	3,215
	South Carolina	15	235
	Vermont	1	20
	West Virginia	5	38
CANOEING	Hawaii	9	233
	California	9	182
CREW	Delaware	1	46
	Massachusetts	4	101
	Michigan	3	42
	New York	6	94
	West Virginia	2	46
	North Dakota	4	77
CURLING	Alabama	38	680
	Arkansas	25	47
DECATHLON	Florida	36	148
	Tennessee	45	57
	Vermont	1	4
	Utah	5	167
DRILL TEAM	Alaska	14	280
ESKIMO GAMES	California	19	154
FENCING	Kentucky	7	60
	Massachusetts	3	67
	New Jersey	21	506
	New York	25	263
FIELD HOCKEY	Delaware	1	45
	Massachusetts	0	7
	Missouri	36	998
FOOTBALL (9-man)	Minnesota	106	3,180
	North Dakota	77	1,780
	South Dakota	109	2,653
	Texas	58	1,102
FOOTBALL (6-man)	Hawaii	13	234
JUDO	Delaware	2	52
LACROSSE	Maryland	55	2,401
	Massachusetts	32	1,551
	Michigan	2	40
	New Hampshire	1	25
	New Jersey	27	1,385
	New York	145	2,890
	Virginia	4	100
	Colorado	30	30
	Alaska	12	180
	Georgia	53	509
PENTATHLON	Hawaii	12	134
RIFLERY			

* Coeducational

SPORT	State	Schools	Participants
	Kentucky	12	70
	Massachusetts	12	168
	New York	87	1,053
	Vermont	2	21
SKIING (Combined)	New Hampshire	32	550
	New York	85	1,748
SKIING (Cross Country)	Alaska	30	475
	Maine	41	246
	Minnesota	68	844
	Vermont	19	270
	Wyoming	8	100
SOFT TENNIS	Hawaii	9	91
SOFTBALL (Fast Pitch)	Massachusetts		5
	Missouri	38	687
	West Virginia	1	36
SOFTBALL (Slow Pitch)	District of Columbia	15	300
	Georgia	6	138
	North Dakota	6	78
TABLE TENNIS	New York	80	446
WATER POLO	California	308	9,061
	Florida	27	456
	Hawaii	9	71
	Michigan	4	80
	Missouri	14	381
	Utah	1	19
WEIGHT LIFTING	Delaware	2	60
	Florida	64	1,290
	Georgia	81	4,903

GIRLS PARTICIPATION

STATE	Basketball		Cross Country		Field Hockey		Golf	
	Schools	Particip.	Schools	Particip.	Schools	Particip.	Schools	Particip.
ALABAMA	300	9,000	45	265			95	260
ALASKA	104	1,710	65	600				
ARIZONA	149	4,501	79	158			22	190
ARKANSAS	390	5,070					25	75
CALIFORNIA	947	21,403	573	6,736	126	3,368	22	153
COLORADO	253	8,855	106	1,590				
CONNECTICUT	183	4,336	131	1,722	89	2,864		
DELAWARE	38	972	12	96	28	1,094	1	5
DIST. OF COLUMBIA	15	347	15	300				
FLORIDA	325	6,607	204	1,975			98	428
GEORGIA	364	9,115	141	1,202			25	47
HAWAII	86	1,111	62	462			4	5
IDAHO	121	2,698	40	329			50	* 578
ILLINOIS	735	26,460	225	2,025	29	580	140	1,120
INDIANA	471	11,100	46	500			133	1,400
IOWA								
KANSAS	373	11,190	139	2,085			65	975
KENTUCKY	293	5,975	87	1,035			121	954
LOUISIANA	371	9,275	53	954			18	54
MAINE	144	4,032	122	1,220	104	2,288	12	60
MARYLAND	147	3,238	108	1,298	98	2,380	36	103
MASSACHUSETTS	311	9,897	229	2,591	219	8,106	58	194
MICHIGAN	701	20,329	294	4,410	18	360	178	890
MINNESOTA	506	11,844	238	1,998			218	1,804
MISSISSIPPI	277	5,186					52	81
MISSOURI	514	13,938	83	893			73	713
MONTANA	180	8,550	32	950			50	1,050
NEBRASKA	362	7,209	31	182			49	455
NEVADA	50	1,100	16	190			24	266
NEW HAMPSHIRE	83	2,600	40	900	55	1,200		
NEW JERSEY	374	10,258	229	3,483	216	8,465	50	142
NEW MEXICO	121	2,632	28	563			23	225
NEW YORK	696	14,530	381	4,953	333	8,251	110	476
NORTH CAROLINA	343	6,792					14	87
NORTH DAKOTA	252	4,499	21	139			19	157
OHIO	801	1,500	326	3,395	39	707	41	381
OKLAHOMA	493	14,760	53	477			70	630
OREGON	250	6,250	175	2,625			100	600
PENNSYLVANIA	555	16,650	226	4,518	234	9,360	133	1,330
RHODE ISLAND	46	935	29	451	18	487		
SOUTH CAROLINA	223	7,600	10	125	2	50	6	45
SOUTH DAKOTA	207	5,053	96	608			44	382
TENNESSEE	358	10,024	150	1,050			87	174
TEXAS	1,117	47,373	493	16,609			734	14,870
UTAH	86	1,918	46	407			8	13
VERMONT	57	1,478	37	331	53	1,634	14	38
VIRGINIA	286	5,720	102	1,530	65	1,685		
WASHINGTON	335	8,938	205	2,443			120	852
WEST VIRGINIA	158	2,694	38	122			4	27
WISCONSIN	415	11,042	220	1,509			90	591
WYOMING	74	1,600	14	120			1	23

* Coeducational

STATE	Gymnastics		Skiing - Downhill		Soccer		Softball Fast Pitch	
	Schools	Particip.	Schools	Particip.	Schools	Particip.	Schools	Particip.
ALABAMA	53	285						
ALASKA	15	260						
ARIZONA	33	649					105	3,095
ARKANSAS	60	360						
CALIFORNIA	354	8,229	17	311	110	2,882	872	21,645
COLORADO	107	2,675	10	120	43	1,075		
CONNECTICUT	71	1,183			35	1,069	166	4,555
DELAWARE	4	38	1	15	2	52	31	786
DIST. OF COLUMBIA	10	200						
FLORIDA	41	508			8	176		
GEORGIA	48	941			47	258		
HAWAII	7	51			21	371	47	766
IDAHO	18	265						
ILLINOIS	123	3,075			20	400	417	12,510
INDIANA	176	3,750						
IOWA								
KANSAS	29	590					24	480
KENTUCKY	18	435						
LOUISIANA	17	119			6	62	250	5,000
MAINE	48	864	33	684			134	2,680
MARYLAND	64	1,075			17	389	137	3,245
MASSACHUSETTS	126	2,446	43	730	89	3,319	305	9,406
MICHIGAN	140	1,400	88	968	8	144	586	14,650
MINNESOTA	177	3,422	54	535			223	6,564
MISSISSIPPI								
MISSOURI	43	871			28	671	267	5,302
MONTANA	17	210						
NEBRASKA	26	346						
NEVADA			8	75			26	520
NEW HAMPSHIRE					20	400	83	2,000
NEW JERSEY	122	2,212	19	* 247	70	2,448	350	12,247
NEW MEXICO	17	272					28	640
NEW YORK	378	7,182			266	7,448	607	13,134
NORTH CAROLINA	11	78						
NORTH DAKOTA	29	260						
OHIO	193	2,732			53	890	497	9,841
OKLAHOMA							190	3,420
OREGON	75	1,500			50	1,000	90	1,800
PENNSYLVANIA	159	3,180			22	440	504	10,080
RHODE ISLAND	36	502						
SOUTH CAROLINA	15	350					145	3,300
SOUTH DAKOTA	40	892						
TENNESSEE							108	2,592
TEXAS								
UTAH	61	1,252			4	21	11	188
VERMONT	19	286	15	141	17	360		
VIRGINIA	117	1,170			40	1,000	180	3,575
WASHINGTON	106	2,453			76	1,841		
WEST VIRGINIA	3	28					20	389
WISCONSIN	165	3,346					187	4,919
WYOMING	23	200	8	100				

* Coeducational

STATE	Softball Slow Pitch		Swimming & Diving		Tennis		Track & Field Indoor	
	Schools	Particip.	Schools	Particip.	Schools	Particip.	Schools	Particip.
ALABAMA			45	365	165	380	75	600
ALASKA			21	275	6	140		
ARIZONA			43	1,118	98	2,026		
ARKANSAS			23	95	205	1,025		
CALIFORNIA			478	13,732	757	14,625		
COLORADO			82	2,310	92	1,656		
CONNECTICUT			59	2,305	143	2,163		
DELAWARE			13	302	28	393	2	67
DIST. OF COLUMBIA	15	225	10	150	14	70	10	300
FLORIDA	339	6,340	193	3,006	274	2,310		
GEORGIA	155	2,882	49	632	320	2,884		
HAWAII			54	431	57	574		
IDAHO					41	*1,061		
ILLINOIS			189	5,670	301	4,515		
INDIANA	63	1,500			282	4,750		
IOWA								
KANSAS			25	625	126	1,890		
KENTUCKY			47	847	146	1,035		
LOUISIANA			26	262	130	795		
MAINE			31	465	58	696		
MARYLAND			30	753	101	1,187	28	532
MASSACHUSETTS			113	2,619	245	3,800	82	1,795
MICHIGAN			217	3,906	336	7,392	161	4,062
MINNESOTA			126	3,050	193	3,600		
MISSISSIPPI					82	1,200		
MISSOURI			60	1,492	182	3,076		
MONTANA			13	260	28	280		
NEBRASKA			29	581	43	757		
NEVADA			16	250	24	250		
NEW HAMPSHIRE					33	330	15	300
NEW JERSEY			91	2,428	273	4,507	90	2,824
NEW MEXICO			18	353	39	583		
NEW YORK					457	6,855	152	2,128
NORTH CAROLINA	331	6,895	33	434	202	2,635	26	102
NORTH DAKOTA	8	97	12	260	20	443		
OHIO			167	1,885	295	4,779		
OKLAHOMA			39	390	116	1,276		
OREGON			74	1,480	96	768		
PENNSYLVANIA			230	5,060	324	4,860		
RHODE ISLAND	40	850			25	467		
SOUTH CAROLINA			10	250	120	1,800		
SOUTH DAKOTA					16	224		
TENNESSEE					193	3,474		
TEXAS			229	4,122	1,038	15,872		
UTAH	4	66	39	557	67	729		
VERMONT	59	1,740	1	21	15	253	5	74
VIRGINIA			40	800	183	1,830	96	2,400
WASHINGTON	185	4,777	88	2,133	213	3,999		
WEST VIRGINIA			2	19	70	717		
WISCONSIN			107	2,492	159	3,120		
WYOMING			25	400	12	120		

* Coeducational

STATE	Track & Field		Volleyball		Schools	Particip.	Schools	Particip.
	Schools	Particip.	Schools	Particip.				
ALABAMA	200	1,500	225	5,000				
ALASKA	38	900	70	1,190				
ARIZONA	132	3,536	152	3,948				
ARKANSAS	285	5,130	105	945				
CALIFORNIA	804	21,055	895	21,899				
COLORADO	243	9,720	251	6,275				
CONNECTICUT	113	5,317	104	2,508				
DELAWARE	28	796	24	571				
DIST. OF COLUMBIA	15	450	15	325				
FLORIDA	295	6,017	27	365				
GEORGIA	303	6,161	65	1,274				
HAWAII	82	1,030	63	814				
ILL. HO	122	2,266	113	2,524				
ILLINOIS	654	23,544	734	26,424				
INDIANA	460	13,300	477	11,400				
IOWA								
KANSAS	376	18,800	341	10,230				
KENTUCKY	201	4,650						
LOUISIANA	322	3,225	177	2,024				
MAINE	105	1,785						
MARYLAND	131	3,126	129	2,692				
MASSACHUSETTS	204	7,649	122	2,755				
MICHIGAN	632	26,544	608	15,200				
MINNESOTA	474	10,818	504	14,190				
MISSISSIPPI	232	3,480						
MISSOURI	377	11,501	352	8,880				
MONTANA	180	7,200						
NEBRASKA	368	6,274	---	10,368				
NEVADA	51	1,300	50	650				
NEW HAMPSHIRE	40	1,200	17	180				
NEW JERSEY	285	12,981	82	1,767				
NEW MEXICO	119	2,718	114	2,577				
NEW YORK	421	12,672	645	11,780				
NORTH CAROLINA	224	5,808	212	3,729				
NORTH DAKOTA	206	2,645	31	561				
OHIO	730	19,691	750	11,995				
OKLAHOMA	315	5,700	205	2,460				
OREGON	232	5,800	230	3,450				
PENNSYLVANIA	345	10,296	379	7,578				
RHODE ISLAND	29	1,062	35	756				
SOUTH CAROLINA	180	4,800	148	1,300				
SOUTH DAKOTA	206	4,525	48	1,057				
TENNESSEE	196	6,076	149	2,831				
TEXAS	1,116	44,870	765	35,795				
UTAH	89	1,987	90	1,717				
VERMONT	24	649	1	49				
VIRGINIA	255	8,925	84	1,312				
WASHINGTON	306	7,474	327	8,189				
WEST VIRGINIA	107	2,351	57	944				
WISCONSIN	394	11,580	419	11,142				
WYOMING	73	1,700	73	1,500				

SPORT	State	Schools	Participants
ARCHERY	Arizona	17	224
	Illinois	25	250
	New York	46	856
BADMINTON	Vermont	1	15
	Arizona	33	706
	California	275	6,067
	Illinois	90	1,080
	Maryland	11	228
	Massachusetts	1	7
	New York	78	2,129
	Vermont	1	35
BASEBALL	Delaware	1	30
	Massachusetts		9
	South Carolina		3
BOWLING	Georgia	3	21
	Hawaii	33	272
	Illinois	120	1,200
	Massachusetts	7	95
	Michigan	16	160
	New Jersey	111	1,452
	New York	201	2,535
	South Carolina	15	220
	Vermont	1	10
	West Virginia	5	30
	Hawaii	3	44
	Delaware	1	29
CANOEING CREW	Massachusetts	3	96
	West Virginia	2	38
DECATHLON	Vermont	1	4
	Alaska	10	120
DRILL TEAM	Arkansas	71	1,420
	Idaho	73	2,205
	Maryland	14	460
	Utah	87	4,697
	Alaska	14	170
	California	8	30
	Kentucky	4	50
	Massachusetts	3	30
	New Jersey	18	454
	Utah	2	85
ESKIMO GAMES	Massachusetts	1	22
	Delaware	3	194
FENCING	Maryland	27	812
	Massachusetts	15	612
	Michigan	4	80
	New Jersey	21	965
	New York	18	872
	Pennsylvania	62	2,496
	Colorado	30	30
	Florida	21	87
	Tennessee	22	29
	Alaska	9	85
FOOTBALL (11-person)	Georgia	19	42
	Hawaii	8	50
	Kentucky	12	68
	Massachusetts	9	41
	Vermont	2	9
ICE HOCKEY			
LACROSSE			
PENTATHLON			
RIFLERY			

SPORT	State	Schools	Participating
SKIING (Combined)	New Hampshire	32	400
	New York	96	2,400
SKIING (Cross Country)	Alaska	30	245
	Maine	38	198
	Minnesota	72	786
	Vermont	19	224
	Wyoming	8	100
	Hawaii	10	99
SOFT TENNIS			
WATER POLO	Florida	27	365
	Utah	1	25
WEIGHT LIFTING	Georgia	21	385
WRESTLING	Georgia	1	10
	Massachusetts		2
	Utah	2	36

NOTE: Due to a more sophisticated information gathering system, figures beginning with the 1979 National Federation Sports Participation Survey are generally lower than surveys of the previous four years. The main factors resulting in this decrease include the listing of United States schools only and the listing of senior high school participation only. Previous survey figures included some Canadian high school participation and some U.S. junior high school participation. No true comparisons can be made between the 1980 survey and surveys prior to 1979.

ADMINISTRATION

FORMER PRESIDENTS

1920-33: George Edw. Marshall, Iowa (deceased)
 1933-44: E.R. Stevens, Kansas (1929-1944)
 1944-48: R.E. Rawlins, South Dakota (1929-49)
 1948-54: C.A. Semler, Michigan (deceased) (1944-54)
 1954-55: S.F. Burke, Georgia (1944-73)
 1955-57: Fred L. Biester, Illinois (deceased) (1954-57)
 1957-58: Homer Williams, Idaho (1955-58)
 1958-59: W.R. Fugitt, West Virginia (deceased) (1950-59)
 1959-60: Herman F. Keller, Indiana (1954-60)
 1960-61: Willard B. Knowles, California (1958-61)
 1961-71: S.F. Burke, Georgia (1944-73)
 1971-72: W. Gordon Elsmo, West Virginia (1959-60; 1969-72)
 1972-73: Loman F. Hulings, Utah (1970-73)
 1973-74: Robert E. Karlin, New Mexico (1971-74)
 1974-75: Earl O. Berge, Iowa (1972-75)
 1975-76: Floyd E. Lay, Florida (1973-76)
 1976-77: James G. Gowney, New Jersey (1974-77)
 1977-78: Harold A. Meyer, Ohio (1975-78)
 1978-79: Herman L. Scott, Alabama (1976-79)
 1979-80: Lee Cassady, Arkansas (1977-80)

FORMER SECRETARIES

1920-27: L.W. Smith, Illinois (1920-30) 1940-58: H.V. Porter
 1927-40: C.W. Whitten 1958-77: Clifford B. Fagan

FORMER EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS

	Term		Term
H.R. Adams, Utah	1938-44	E.S. Bowlus, Mississippi	1936-39
Louis E. Allen, Minnesota	1966-69	James Brim, Illinois	1975-78
B.C. Alwes, Louisiana	1939-48	S.F. Burke, Georgia	1944-73
Bruce Anderson,		William D. Carr, Oklahoma	1965-68
North Dakota	1972-75	Lee Cassady, Arkansas	1977-80
Lee K. Anderson,		A. Chamberlain,	
Oklahoma	1950-53	Wisconsin	1933-38
J.K. Archer, New York	1945-48	Leslie T. Chamberlin,	
W.J. Baird, Alabama	1929-36	Nebraska	1969-72
Ray C. Ball, Colorado	1968-71	R. H. Cole, Arkansas	1953-56
Carl G. Berg,		C. S. Davis, Pennsylvania	1929-36
Massachusetts	1971-74	Joseph J. Devitt, Maine	1968-71
Earl O. Berge, Iowa	1972-75	H. R. Dieterich, Missouri	1948-51
John V. Bernard, Wyoming	1960-63	F. W. Douma, Iowa	1951-54

	Term		Term
Brice B. Durbin, Kansas	1975-76	H.A. Meyer, Ohio	1960-66, 1975-78
W. Gordon Eisman, W. Va.	1959-60	J.D. Meyer,	
T.C. Ferguson, Maryland	1948-51	Washington	1944-48
William Fisher, Washington	1948-50	D.R. Mitchell, Utah	1930-33
Harry L. Fitzhugh, Illinois	1963-66	R. Wayne Monfore,	
L.L. Forsythe, Michigan	1922-40	S. Dakota	1963-66
James O. Funk, Indiana	1969-72	E.N. Nordgaard,	
Henry Geisler, Michigan	1966-69	Minnesota	1949-51
H.J. Goetz, Montana	1958-59	William C. Pace, Virginia	
W.E. Griffith, Pennsylvania	1941-43	Fred J. Patton, Oregon	1949-52
James G. Crowney, New Jersey	1974-77	John E. Robb, Nevada	1967-70
C.H. Hancock, Montana	1957-58	J.E. Rohr, Wisconsin	1940-43
Nelson Hartman, Kansas	1976-78	John J.F. Ruddy,	
L.T. Havig, North Dakota	1954-57	Connecticut	1960-68
A. Oden Hawes, Oregon	1973-76	W.W. Russell, California	1973-76
Donald J. Hobbs, Idaho	1976-79	Henry E. Rybus,	
Loman F. Hutchings, Utah	1970-73	Washington	1970-73
H.E. Ilsley, Iowa	1944-46	Herman L. Scott, Alabama	1976-79
P.A. Jones, Pennsylvania	1936-41	B. Floyd Smith, Illinois	1946-49
Robert E. Karlin,		Walter Smith, New Hampshire	1977-80
New Mexico	1971-74	W.B. Spancer, Connecticut	1933-45
Thomas N. Kiyosaki, Hawaii	1976-79	Paul C. Stevens, Colorado	1952-55
G.C. Koffman, Louisiana	1959-60	Donald F. Stone, Arizona	1964-67
Floyd E. Lay, Florida	1973-76	A.W. Thompson, Michigan	1929-30
Daryl K. Lien, Wisconsin	1966-69	C.C. Thompson,	
Ray J. Lofton, New Mexico	1961-64	Nebraska	1951-54
Hiney P. Lund, Montana	1959-60	R.R. Watson, Iowa	1960-63
D.W. McBride, Louisiana	1960-62	Russell J. Welsh, Missouri	1962-65
V.E. McColey, Kansas	1956-59	C.E. Wetmore,	
I. Charles McCullough		Wisconsin	1949-51, 1957-60
Pennsylvania	1978-80	Rhea H. Williams, Texas	1974-77

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

IN 1927, C.W. WHITTEN, who was manager of the Illinois High School Athletic Association, was chosen Secretary-Treasurer and was designated as the official to take charge of the executive work of the organization. Under his leadership and through the cooperation of the Executive Committee and influential men in each of the member states, the Federation became a great force for the good. By 1940, the work of the national organization had grown until it was necessary to establish a separate national office with a full-time executive staff. These were authorized at the annual meeting in St. Louis, February 1940.

H.V. PORTER, Chicago, Illinois, was appointed as the Executive Secretary and Treasurer. The national office was opened at 7 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, on September 1, 1940. On January 1, 1957, Clifford B. Fagan, formerly Executive Secretary of the Wisconsin Interscholastic Athletic Association, became Associate Executive Secretary of the Federation.

MR. FAGAN became the National Federation's executive secretary on July 31, 1958, upon retirement of H.V. PORTER. Mr. Porter was given the honor of being emeritus secretary by the National Federation Executive Committee.

BRICE B. DURBIN, Executive Secretary of the Kansas State High School Activities Association, Inc. was named executive secretary designate in February 1976, following Mr. Fagan's announcement of his plans to retire. Mr. Durbin joined the headquarters staff in this capacity September 1, 1976. He succeeded Mr. Fagan on September 1, 1977. His title is Executive Director.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS STAFF

Brice B. Durbin, Executive Director
Thomas E. Frederick, Associate Director
Francis L. McGinness, Assistant Director
Richard D. Schindler, Assistant Director
Warren S. Brown, Assistant Director
Bradley A. Rumble, Assistant to Director
Richard G. Fawcett, Assistant to Director
Kristy R. Parnell, Assistant to Director
Barbara J. Clabaugh, Secretary and Assistant to the Director
Cynthia L. Baughman, Controller

1980-81 National Federation ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

NATIONAL COUNCIL

The National Council consists of a representative of each high school association which holds membership in the National Federation. Each member association chooses its own representative.

The National Council is the legislative body of the National Federation and elects the members of the Executive Committee.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee consists of one representative from each of the eight geographic sections of the National Federation. Each is elected by the National Council for a three-year term.

As a result of a constitutional amendment passed July 5, 1980, at least three state association executive officers or board directors shall serve on the Executive Committee at all times; and when there is a deficiency, the Executive Committee shall appoint members from candidates nominated by the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee elects the president and vice-president and hires the executive director to administer the affairs of the National Federation.

Sec.		Term Expires
1.	Alton B. Doyle , Executive Director New York State Public High School Athletic Association	1983
2.	Jack Molesworth , Executive Secretary Maryland Public Secondary Schools Athletic Association	1981
3.	Gill Gideon , Executive Director Tennessee Secondary School Athletic Association	1982
4.	Vice President: John E. Roberts , Executive Director Wisconsin Interscholastic Athletic Association	1981
5.	President: Albert L. Burr , Principal Parkway West Senior H.S., Ballwin, Missouri	1981
6.	Claud E. White , Executive Secretary Oklahoma Secondary School Activities Association	1983
7.	Tony Komadina , Executive Secretary Arizona Interscholastic Association	1982
8.	Leslie D. Wells , Executive Secretary Alaska School Activities Association	1982
AL	H. Jean Kenny , Principal Stonington H.S., Stonington, Connecticut	1981
AL	Richard Stevenson , Principal Davis H.S., Kaysville, Utah	1981

COMMITTEES

Committees of the National Federation are organized so that all geographic sections are represented and all states within each section have an opportunity to participate. Appointments are made by the National Federation Executive Committee.

Appeal Board

Sec.	Term Expires
1. John Daly (Connecticut)	1982
2. Tom Mills (Kentucky)	1980
3. Simon Terrell (North Carolina)	1982
4. L. L. Astroth (Illinois)	1981
5. Jack Miles (Missouri)	1980
6. James Odle (New Mexico)	1982
7. Joaquin G. Johnson (Nevada)	1981
8. William Sullins (Wyoming)	1981

Athletic Directors Advisory Committee

Sec.	Term Expires
1. William Haubrich (New Hampshire)	1981
2. James Dillon (Maryland)	1983
3. Ward Burgess (Florida)	1982
4. Nellie Nelson (Wisconsin)	1984
5. Art Newcomer (Kansas)	1983
6. Gilbert E. Miranda (New Mexico)	1984
7. Robert L. Frees (California)	1981
8. Barbara Twardus (Washington)	1982
National Federation Liaison: Thomas E. Frederick	

Baseball Rules Committee

Chairman—John Hilsenteger (Oregon)

Sec.	Term Expires
1. Walter A. Smith (New Hampshire)	1981
2. Joe Hicks (Virginia)	1983
3. J. I. Henderson (Florida)	1983
4. Gene G. Fowler (Illinois)	1982
5. Bruce Anderson (North Dakota)	1981
6. Jerry Hall (Arkansas)	1982
7. Bob Jones (Arizona)	1984
8. Lawrence Weis (Washington)	1982
National Federation Liaison: Bradley A. Rumble	

Basketball Rules Committee
Chairman—Bernie Saggau (Iowa)

Sec.

**Term
Expires**

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------|
| 1. Melvin Murray (New Hampshire) | 1984 |
| 2. Claudia Dodson (Virginia) | 1981 |
| 3. Ronnie Carter (Tennessee) | 1984 |
| 4. Vern Norris (Michigan) | 1982 |
| 5. Helen Crawford (Missouri) | 1981 |
| 6. Bill Farney (Texas) | 1983 |
| 7. Steve Miletich (California) | 1982 |
| 8. Dan L. Freund (Montana) | 1983 |

National Federation Liaison: Richard D. Schindler

Basketball Manual Committee
Chairman—Gill Gideon (Tennessee)

Sec.

**Term
Expires**

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------|
| 1. John Frabotta (Massachusetts) | 1984 |
| 2. Clarence Jones (Virginia) | 1982 |
| 3. Charles Adams (North Carolina) | 1981 |
| 4. Charles Maas (Indiana) | 1982 |
| 5. Marv Helling (Minnesota) | 1981 |
| 6. Bill Farney (Texas) | 1983 |
| 7. Doug Toole (Utah) | 1983 |
| 8. Paul Henley (Washington) | 1984 |

National Federation Liaison: Richard D. Schindler

Competition Committee
Chairman—Richard Stickle (Idaho)

Sec.

**Term
Expires**

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------|
| 1. Alton Doyle (New York) | 1982 |
| 2. Dale Farmer (Delaware) | 1981 |
| 3. Frank Spruiell (Louisiana) | 1983 |
| 4. Ward Brown (Indiana) | 1981 |
| 5. Jack Miles (Missouri) | 1982 |
| 6. Lee Cassady (Arkansas) | 1984 |
| 7. J. Marion Tree (Utah) | 1983 |
| 8. Bill Sullins (Wyoming) | 1984 |

National Federation Liaison: Warren S. Brown

Federal Legislation Committee

Sec.

**Term
Expires**

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------|
| 1. Walter A. Smith (New Hampshire) | 1983 |
| 3. Herman L. Scott (Alabama) | 1982 |
| 4. James Brim (Illinois) | 1981 |
| 5. Nelson Hartman (Kansas) | 1981 |
| 6. Lee Cassady (Arkansas) (Chairman) | 1983 |
| 8. Donald J. Hobbs (Idaho) | 1982 |

National Federation Liaison: Warren S. Brown

Field Hockey Rules Committee
Chairwoman—Nancy Oliver (New Jersey)

Sec.

**Term
Expires**

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------|
| 1. Sally Wilkins (New York) | 1982 |
| 4. Barbara Bovenmyer (Illinois) | 1982 |
| 7. Margaret Davis (California) | 1982 |
- National Federation Liaison: Kristy R. Parnell

Football Rules Committee

The Committee consists of one representative from each member of the National Federation which uses National Federation rules for interscholastic football, presently 48.
National Federation Liaison: Richard D. Schindler

Football Editorial Committee

Chairman—Ray C. Ball (Colorado)
Vice Chairman—Herman L. Scott (Alabama)

Sec.

**Term
Expires**

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------|
| 2. Charles McCullough (Pennsylvania) | 1983 |
| 4. Vern Norris (Michigan) | 1982 |
| 6. Jerry Hall (Arkansas) | 1982 |
| 7. Jim Cheffers (California) | 1980 |
| 8. Weldon (Bud) Lewis (Oregon) | 1981 |
- National Federation Liaison: Richard D. Schindler

Football Manual Committee

Chairman—Nelson L. Hartman (Kansas)

Sec.

**Term
Expires**

- | | |
|------------------------------|------|
| 1. Roger Bunce (New York) | 1983 |
| 2. John Shelton (Ohio) | 1984 |
| 3. Johnny Miller (Tennessee) | 1981 |
| 4. Don Herrmann (Wisconsin) | 1982 |
| 5. Rex Jones (Nebraska) | 1983 |
| 6. Cecil Devine (Oklahoma) | 1984 |
| 7. Bert Cooper (Nevada) | 1981 |
| 8. James Godfrey (Wyoming) | 1982 |
- National Federation Liaison: Richard D. Schindler

Golf Rules Committee

Chairman—Simon F. Terrell (North Carolina)

Sec.

**Term
Expires**

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------|
| 1. James Ronayne (Massachusetts) | 1984 |
| 2. William C. Pace (Virginia) | 1984 |
| 3. Cecelia Jackson (Florida) | 1984 |
| 4. Evonne Picard (Michigan) | 1984 |
| 5. Bob King (North Dakota) | 1984 |
| 6. Charles Porter (New Mexico) | 1984 |
| 7. Glen L. Beere (Utah) | 1984 |
| 8. Glenn E. Andrew, Jr. (Washington) | 1984 |
- National Federation Liaison: Warren S. Brown

Boys Gymnastics Rules Committee
Chairman—John W. Hinds (Indiana)

Sec.

**Term
Expires**

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------|
| 1. Charles E. Merrill (Maine) | 1981 |
| 2. Jesse Meeks (Virginia) | 1983 |
| 3. Peter Sapanaro (Florida) | 1982 |
| 4. John Burkel (Illinois) | 1982 |
| 5. Phil Sprague (Nebraska) | 1984 |
| 6. Mike Larson (Colorado) | 1981 |
| 7. Richard Impson (Arizona) | 1983 |
| 8. George Grossi (Montana) | 1984 |

National Federation Liaison: Kristy R. Parnell

Girls Gymnastics Rules Committee
Chairwoman—Sharon Wilch (Colorado)

Sec.

**Term
Expires**

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------|
| 1. Nancy Vanderbush (New Jersey) | 1982 |
| 2. Barbara Reinwald (Virginia) | 1981 |
| 3. Lucia Norwood (Georgia) | 1984 |
| 4. Kathy Druecke (Wisconsin) | 1983 |
| 5. Joy Callahan (Nebraska) | 1982 |
| 6. Susan Johnson (Colorado) | 1981 |
| 7. Margaret Price (Utah) | 1984 |
| 8. Jacque Spaulding (Montana) | 1983 |

National Federation Liaison: Kristy R. Parnell

Ice Hockey Rules Committee
Chairman—Marv Helling (Minnesota)

Sec.

**Term
Expires**

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------|
| 1. Tony Urban (New Hampshire) | 1982 |
| Bernard Couture (Vermont) | 1982 |
| 2. Fred Heyer (Ohio) | 1981 |
| 4. Warren McKenzie (Michigan) | 1982 |
| 5. Serge Gambucci (North Dakota) | 1981 |
| 6. Henry Cotton (Colorado) | 1982 |

National Federation Liaison: Richard G. Fawcett

Music Committee
Chairman—Nelson Patrick (Texas)

Sec.

**Term
Expires**

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------|
| 1. Leon Babbie (Vermont) | 1983 |
| 2. Gary Ulrich (Pennsylvania) | 1984 |
| 3. Charles Grove (Mississippi) | 1981 |
| 4. Everett Johnson (Iowa) | 1982 |
| 5. Ralph Wilkinson (South Dakota) | 1982 |
| 6. Lamar Cole (Arkansas) | 1981 |
| 7. Jake Rittenhouse (Arizona) | 1984 |
| 8. Alan Hale (Idaho) | 1983 |

National Federation Liaison: Richard G. Fawcett

National Records Committee
Chairman—George Bates (Ohio)

Sec.	Term Expires
1. Florence Peragallo (New Jersey)	1983
2. Dale Farmer (Delaware)	1984
3. Bob Baldrige (Tennessee)	1981
4. Jim Flynn (Illinois)	1982
5. Conde Sargent (Nebraska)	1982
6. Bob Ottewill (Colorado)	1981
7. Kendall Webb (California)	1984
8. Ralph Bayard (Washington)	1983

National Federation Liaison: Bradley A. Rumble

Playing Rules Policy Committee
Chairman—Floyd E. Lay (Florida)

Sec.	Term Expires
1. Richard F. Neal (Massachusetts)	1984
2. Richard L. Armstrong (Ohio)	1983
3. Simon Terrell (North Carolina)	1981
4. Mildred Ball (Indiana)	1982
5. Don Sparks (Missouri)	1984
6. James Odle (New Mexico)	1981
7. Tony Komadina (Arizona)	1982
8. Edward J. Ryan (Oregon)	1983

National Federation Liaison: Brice B. Durbin

Soccer Rules Committee
Chairwoman—Virginia Yankoskie (Oregon)

Sec.	Term Expires
1. Richard Danielson (Connecticut)	1984
2. Mario Donnangelo (Pennsylvania)	1982
3. Joe Hodgson (North Carolina)	1981
4. Nick Archer (Michigan)	1982
5. Ralph Signaigo (Missouri)	1981
6. Alvin Schalge (Colorado)	1984
7. Richard Brauss (California)	1983
8. Ken Moe (Washington)	1981

National Federation Liaison: Kristy R. Parnell

Softball Rules Committee
Chairman—Walter A. Smith (New Hampshire)

Sec.	Term Expires
1. Judith Sunski (New Jersey)	1984
2. Jean A. Hofstetter (Ohio)	1981
3. Judy Wolfe (North Carolina)	1982
4. Eugene Lash (Illinois)	1983
5. Joan Dauphinee (Minnesota)	1984
6. Bonnie Northcutt (Texas)	1981
7. Janice Jessop (California)	1982
8. Carolyn Fitzwater (Oregon)	1983

National Federation Liaison: Bradley A. Rumble

Speech Committee
Chairman—Murrae Freng (Minnesota)

Sec.

1. Larry Culver (New Jersey)
2. Arthur Greene (Virginia)
3. M.E. Nichols (Georgia)
4. David Fry (Illinois)
5. Keith Akins (Kansas)
6. Bailey Marshall (Texas)
7. Don Smith (Utah)
8. Linda Elliott (Idaho)

National Federation Liaison: Richard G. Fawcett

**Term
Expires**
1984
1983
1981
1982
1982
1981
1983
1984

Swimming and Diving Rules Committee
Chairman—David H. Robertson (Illinois)

Sec.

1. William E. Kogen (New Jersey)
2. Sterling Apthorp, Jr. (Ohio)
3. John T. Foster (Alabama)
4. G. Con Keller (Indiana)
5. Susan Zinn (Nebraska)
6. Bill Farney (Texas)
7. Mel Roberts (Utah)
8. Steve LaPenski (Washington)

National Federation Liaison: Kristy R. Parnell

**Term
Expires**
1983
1982
1981
1984
1982
1983
1984
1981

Tennis Rules Committee
Chairman—Thomas E. Byrnes (California)

Sec.

1. Alex Somerville (Maine)
2. Dale Farmer (Delaware)
3. James B. Graves (Louisiana)
4. Jackie Seidler (Wisconsin)
5. Albert L. Burr (Missouri)
6. Rich Hillway (Colorado)
7. Clyda Jean Owen (Arizona)
8. Jan Oden (Oregon)

National Federation Liaison: Bradley A. Rumble

**Term
Expires**
1984
1984
1984
1984
1984
1984
1984
1984

Track and Field Rules Committee
Chairman—Orv Bies (Minnesota)

Sec.

1. Jay Dakelman (New Jersey)
2. Fred L. Daffler (Ohio)
3. Gill Gideon (Tennessee)
4. Meredith E. Payne, Sr. (Indiana)
5. Kaye B. Pearce (Kansas)
6. George Jones (Arkansas)
7. Hugh Morrison (Arizona)
8. Jan Truant (Washington)

National Federation Liaison: Thomas E. Frederick

**Term
Expires**
1984
1981
1982
1983
1984
1983
1981
1982

Junior High Track Committee
Chairman—Hank Rybus (Washington)

Sec.	Term Expires
1. Raymond Frey (Vermont)	1981
2. Ann Dustin (Ohio)	1982
3. Jim Pinkerton (South Carolina)	1983
4. John K. Cotton (Michigan)	1984
5. Marilyn Goldhammer (South Dakota)	1981
6. Ivan Evans (Oklahoma)	1982
7. Dave Eagleburger (Arizona)	1983
8. James C. Haugen (Montana)	1984
National Federation Liaison: Thomas E. Frederick	

Volleyball Rules Committee
Chairwoman—Bonnie Northcutt (Texas)

Sec.	Term Expires
1. Doris Grassini (New Jersey)	1982
2. Kenneth Klimek (Delaware)	1981
3. Bob Baldridge (Tennessee)	1983
4. Suzanne M. Martin (Michigan)	1984
5. Anna Anderson (Minnesota)	1984
6. El Richards (New Mexico)	1983
7. Miles Rodick (California)	1982
8. Geraldine Critchley (Idaho)	1981
National Federation Liaison: Kristy R. Parnell	

Wrestling Rules Committee
Chairman—John E. Roberts (Wisconsin)

Sec.	Term Expires
1. Haig Varadian (Rhode Island)	1981
2. Robert Craig (Pennsylvania)	1983
3. Buford L. Clary (South Carolina)	1984
4. Lonnie Lowery (Michigan)	1982
5. Rex Jones (Nebraska)	1981
6. Stan Lampe (Colorado)	1984
7. Frank Brusa (Nevada)	1982
8. Doug Bashor (Oregon)	1983
National Federation Liaison: Francis L. McGinness	

DELEGATES TO OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Amateur Basketball Association of the United States of America

—Governing Council—

Warren S. Brown (National Federation)

Brice B. Durbin (National Federation)

Amateur Softball Association

John Hilsenteger (Oregon)

Bradley A. Rumble (National Federation)

Joint Commission for Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports

Richard D. Schindler (National Federation)

N.A.S.S.P. National Contests Committee

Lee Cassady (Arkansas)

Murrae Freng (Minnesota)

N.C.A.A. High School All-Star Committee

Warren S. Brown (National Federation)

National Interscholastic Athletic Administrators Association

—Executive Board—

Thomas E. Frederick (National Federation)

National Operating Committee for Standards of Athletic Equipment

Ray C. Ball (Colorado)

Richard D. Schindler (National Federation)

Track & Field Association of the United States of America

Thomas E. Frederick (National Federation)

Merlin Gish (Kansas)

Frank Spruiell (Louisiana)

United States Baseball Federation

Bradley A. Rumble (National Federation)

United States Gymnastics Federation

Ray Ball (Colorado)

Kristy R. Parnell (National Federation)

Sharon Wilch (Colorado)

United States Swimming Inc.

David H. Robertson (Illinois)

E. Kane Waggoner (California)

United States Track & Field Hall-of-Fame

Thomas E. Frederick (National Federation)

United States Volleyball Association

Bonnie Northcutt (Texas)

Kristy R. Parnell (National Federation)

United States Wrestling Federation

Francis L. McGinness (National Federation)

John E. Roberts (Wisconsin)

United States Wrestling Hall-of-Fame

—Selection Committee—

David Harty (Iowa)

DIRECTORY OF MEMBER STATE ASSOCIATIONS AND STAFF MEMBERS

NOTE: The year in parentheses indicates when the state association joined the National Federation. The first number following the name of each State Association is the number of member high schools. The second number is the number of thousands of students in these schools.

ALABAMA HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC

ASSOCIATION (1924) 411 150M

Executive Director: **HERMAN L. SCOTT**, (P.O. Drawer 5014), 926 Pelham Street, Montgomery 36101

Assoc. Exec. Director: James Hall

Administrative Assistant: J.B. McCaslin

Organ: Printed Bulletin Annual Meeting: March

Other full-time office employees: 5

Phones: 205/263-6994 832-3330

ALASKA SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

ASSOCIATION (1954) 110 32M

Executive Secretary: **LESLIE D. WELLS, ED.D.**, 650 International Airport Road, Anchorage 99502

Organ: "Check This" Meetings: Quarterly

Other full-time office employees: 1

Phone: 907/272-9045

ARIZONA INTERSCHOLASTIC ASSOCIATION,

INC. (1925) 140 160M

Executive Director: **TONY KOMADINA**, 2606 West Osborn Road, Phoenix 85017

Commissioner of Officials: Robert A. Salviano

Organ: "Time-Out" Meetings: Monthly

Other full-time office employees: 5

Phone: 602/257-0272

ARKANSAS ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATION (1924) 498 210M

Executive Director: **LEE CASSADY**, 1500 West 4th Street, Little Rock 72201

Assistant to Executive Director: Lamar Cole

Assistant to Executive Director: Jerry Hall

Organ: Monthly printed Bulletin Annual Meeting: July

Other full-time office employees: 4

Phone: 501/372-0383

CALIFORNIA INTERSCHOLASTIC FEDERATION

(1940) 1,200 1,250M

Commissioner: **THOMAS E. BYRNES**, 470 So. Patterson Avenue, Santa Barbara 93111

Associate Commissioner: Robert E. Stuart

C.I.F. Section Commissioners:

Central Section: Carl Berra, 2101 "K" Street Mall, Bakersfield 93301

Central Coast Section: Larry Rice, 124 W. Latimer Ave., Campbell 95008

Los Angeles Section: Jim Cheffers, (P.O. Box 3307), 450 No. Grand Ave., Los Angeles 90051
 North Coast Section: Paul Gaddini, 2100 Mount Diablo, Scenic Blvd., Danville 94526 OR P.O. Box 7, Diablo 94528
 Northern Section: Gregg LeMaster, (P.O. Box 224), Arbuckle 95912
 Oakland Section: Aldo Nelson, 1025-2nd Ave., Oakland 94606
 Sac-Joaquin Section: Clarke C. Coover, (P.O. Box 4246), 1026 McHenry Ave., Suite 11, Modesto 95352
 San Diego Section: Kendall J. Webb, (P.O. Box 1043), 1100 Murray Drive, La Mesa 92041
 San Francisco Section: Martin Murray, 2550-25th Avenue, Room 4, San Francisco 94116
 Southern Section: Ray Plutko, (P.O. Box 488), 11011 E. Artesia Blvd., Cerritos 90701
 Meetings: January and June Annual Meeting: October
 Other full-time office employees: 24

Phone: 805/964-4724

COLORADO HIGH SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

ASSOCIATION (1924) 261 180M

Commissioner: **RAY C. BALL**, 11351 Montview Blvd., Aurora 80010
 Associate Commissioner: Francis E. Bunnelle
 Administrative Assistant: Bob Ottewill
 Administrative Assistant: Sharon Wilch
 Organ: Colorado Interscholastic Annual Meeting: April
 Other full-time office employees: 6

Phone: 303/344-5050

CONNECTICUT INTERSCHOLASTIC ATHLETIC

CONFERENCE, INC. (1926) 187 155M

Executive Director: **JOHN T. DALY**, 84 Linden Avenue, Hamden 06518
 Assistant Executive Director: Michael H. Savage
 Assistant to Executive Director: Anthony Panciera
 Organ: CASS Bulletin

Phone: 203/281-1611

DELAWARE SECONDARY SCHOOL ATHLETIC

ASSOCIATION (1945) 72 61M

Executive Secretary: **DALE C. FARMER**, John G. Townsend Building, Dover 19901

Phone: 302/736-4181

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (1958) 17 16M

Supervising Director of Athletics: **OTTO T. JORDAN**, D.C. Public Schools—Hayes School, 5th & K Streets, N.E., Washington 20002

Phones: 202/724-4926-7

FLORIDA HIGH SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

ASSOCIATION (1926) 458 314M

Executive Secretary: **FRED E. ROZELLE**, (P.O. Box 1665), 240 S.W. First Street, Gainesville 32602
 Director of Field Services: J.I. Henderson
 Field Representative: Cecelia S. Jackson

Office Manager: Dorothy W. Brunson
Organ: FLA. HSAA Bulletin Annual Meeting: March
Other full-time office employees: 7

Phone: 904/372-9551

GEORGIA HIGH SCHOOL ASSOCIATION (1929) 386 280M

Executive Secretary: **WILLIAM C. FORDHAM**, (P.O. Box 271), 151 So. Bethel Street,
Thomaston 30286

Assistant Executive Secretary: H. Gary Johnson
Organ: Ga. HSA Bulletin Annual Meeting: May
Other full-time office employees: 3

Phones: 404/647-7473-5222

HAWAII HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

(1957) 60 56M

Executive Secretary: **EDWARD S. KIYUNA**, 1270 Queen Emma Street, Rm. 902,
Honolulu 96813

Organ: H.H.S.A.A. Bulletin Meetings: October and May
Other full-time office employees: 1

Phone: 808/548-3870

IDAHO HIGH SCHOOL ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATION

(1928) 126 64M

Executive Director: **RICHARD STICKLE**, P.O. Box 1400, Boise 83701

Assistant to the Executive Director: Chuck Kingston

Organ: Mimeographed Bulletin Annual Meeting: January
Other full-time office employees: 2

Phone: 208/344-1271

ILLINOIS HIGH SCHOOL ASSOCIATION (1920) 839 700M

Executive Secretary: **LAVERE L. ASTROTH**, (P.O. Box 2715), 2715 McGraw Drive
Bloomington 61701

Associate Executive Secretary: H. David Fry

Assistant Executive Secretary: Ola Bundy

Assistant Executive Secretary: Jim Flynn

Assistant Executive Secretary: Charlene Bremberg

Assistant Executive Secretary: Donald K. Robinson

Organ: Illinois Interscholastic Annual Meeting: October

Other full-time office employees: 17

Phone: 309/663-6377

INDIANA HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

(1924) 505 272M

Commissioner: **WARD E. BROWN**, (P.O. Box 40650), 9150 No. Meridian St., Indianapolis,
46240

Assistant Commissioner: C. Eugene Cato

Assistant Commissioner: Charles F. Maas

Assistant Commissioner: Patricia Roy

Assistant Commissioner: Mildred Ball

Organ: IHSAA Bulletin Meetings: November and April

Other full-time office employees: 8

Phone: 317/846-6601

IOWA HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

(1920) 496 207M

Executive Secretary: **BERNIE SAGGAU**, P.O. Box 10, Boone 50036

Assistant Executive Secretary: David Harty

Administrative Assistant: Richard Wulkow

Administrative Assistant: Cheryl Kane

Publications Director: Morris D. Kelley

In Charge of Music: Everett Johnson, Iowa H.S. Music Association

Organ: IHSAA Bulletin Meetings: Sept-Oct-Jan-March-May-June-July

Other full-time office employees: 12

Phones: 515/432-2011-2-9

KANSAS STATE HIGH SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

ASSOCIATION, INC. (1923) 384 150M

Executive Secretary: **NELSON HARTMAN**, (P.O. Box 495), 520 West 27th Street, Topeka 66601

Administrative Assistant: Wanda May Vinson

Administrative Assistant: Keith E. Akins

Administrative Assistant: Kaye Pearce

Administrative Assistant: Dick Brown

Organ: Kansas High School Activities Journal Annual Meeting: January

Office Manager: Rheinetta Doty

Other full-time office employees: 8

Phone: 913/235-9201

KENTUCKY HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC

ASSOCIATION (1941) 313 223M

Commissioner: **TOM MILLS**, (P.O. Box 22280), 560 E. Cooper Drive, Lexington 40522

Executive Assistant Commissioner: Billy V. Wise

Assistant Commissioner: Brigid L. DeVries

Assistant Commissioner: Louis Stout

Organ: Kentucky High School Athlete Annual Meeting: April

Other full-time office employees: 3

Phone: 606/252-4436

LOUISIANA HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC

ASSOCIATION (1925) 443 155M

Commissioner: **FRANK SPRUIELL**, (P.O. Box 52778), 7370 Airline Highway, Bellemont Mtr. Hotel, Baton Rouge 70805

Assistant Commissioner: James Graves

Administrative Assistant: Tommy Henry

Other full-time office employees: 3 Annual meeting: January

Phone: 504/355-4680

MAINE SECONDARY SCHOOL

PRINCIPALS ASSOCIATION (1939) 185 89M

Executive Director: **HORACE O. McGOWAN**, 15 Western Avenue, Augusta 04330
Assistant Executive Director: George A. Anderson
Organ: Mimeographed Newsletter Meetings: November and April

Phone: 207/622-0217

MARYLAND PUBLIC SECONDARY SCHOOLS

ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION (1946) 150 165M

Executive Secretary: **JACK MOLESWORTH**, 200 W. Baltimore St., Baltimore 21201

Annual Meeting: February

Phone: 301/659-2300

**MASSACHUSETTS INTERSCHOLASTIC ATHLETIC
ASSOCIATION, INC. (1944)** 367 374M

Executive Director: **RICHARD F. NEAL**, 73 Tremont Street, Room 420, Boston 02108

Associate Executive Director: Sherman A. Kinney

Assistant Executive Director: William N. Gaine, Jr.

Organ: MIAA Newsletter Annual Meeting: April

Phone: 617/742-7866

**MICHIGAN HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION
(1920)** 726 657M

Executive Director: **VERN L. NORRIS**, 1019 Trowbridge Rd., East Lansing 48823

Assistant Director: Lonnie D. Lowery

Assistant Director: Suzanne Martin

Assistant Director: Warren D. McKenzie

Assistant Director: Frederick D. Sible

Organ: MHSSA Bulletin Annual Meeting: December

Other full-time office employees: 7

Phone: 517/332-5046

MINNESOTA STATE HIGH SCHOOL LEAGUE (1923) 515 231M

Executive Director: **MURRAE FRENG**, (P.O. Box 309), 2621 Fair Oak Avenue, Anoka 55303

Associate Executive Director: Marvin C. Helling

Assistant to Executive Director: Orval Bies

Assistant to Executive Director: Dorothy McIntyre

Administrative Assistant: Larry Larson

Organ: MSHSL Bulletin Annual Meeting: November and April

Other full-time office employees: 8

Phone: 612/427-5250

**MISSISSIPPI HIGH SCHOOL ACTIVITIES
ASSOCIATION, INC. (1924)** 290 144M

Director of Activities: **WOODROW MARSH**, (P.O. Box 4521), 152 Millsaps Avenue,

Jackson 39216

Assistant Director: H.T. Drake

Supervisor of Officials: Larry Thomas

Meetings: December and May

Other full-time office employees: 2

Phone: 601/354-4117

MISSOURI STATE HIGH SCHOOL ACTIVITIES**ASSOCIATION (1926)** 781 406MExecutive Secretary: **JACK MILES**, (P.O. Box 1328), 1808 I-70 Drive, S.W., Columbia 65205

Assistant Executive Secretary: Don Sparks

Assistant Executive Secretary: William D. Evans

Administrative Assistant: Janie Forbis

Organ: The Missouri State High School Activities Journal

Other full time office employees: 6 Annual Meeting: November

Phone: 314/445-4443**MONTANA HIGH SCHOOL ASSOCIATION (1934)** 199 60MExecutive Secretary: **DAN L. FREUND**, 1 South Dakota Avenue, Helena 59601

Assistant to Executive Secretary: James C. Haugen

Administrative Assistant: Charlene Ford

Organ: Mimeographed Bulletin Annual Meeting: January

Other full-time office employees: 2

Phone: 406/442-6010**NEBRASKA SCHOOL ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATION****(1924)** 376 109MExecutive Secretary: **JAMES RILEY**, (P.O. Box 5463), 8230 Beechwood Dr., Lincoln 68505

Assistant Executive Secretary: H. Rex Jones

Assistant to Executive Secretary: Conde Sargent

Assistant to Executive Secretary: Susan Zinn

Office & Business Manager: Dorothy Nielsen

Organ: Nebraska School Activities Bulletin Annual Meeting: April

Other full-time office employees: 3

Phone: 402/489-0386**NEVADA INTERSCHOLASTIC ACTIVITIES****ASSOCIATION (1939)** 55 43MExecutive Director: **BERT L. COOPER**, 400 W. King St., Capitol Complex, Carson City 89710

Organ: Mimeographed Bulletin Annual Meeting: November

Other full-time office employees: 1

Phone: 702/885-4390**NEW HAMPSHIRE INTERSCHOLASTIC ATHLETIC****ASSOCIATION INC. (1945)** 85 30MExecutive Secretary: **WALTER A. SMITH**, (P.O. Box 1215), 121 North State Street, Concord 03301

Organ: NHIAA Stator Annual Meeting: September

Phone: 603/228-8671**NEW JERSEY STATE INTERSCHOLASTIC ATHLETIC****ASSOCIATION (1942)** 447 363.6MExecutive Secretary-Treasurer: **ROBERT F. KANABY**, Route 130, P.O. Box 487, Robinsville 08691

Assistant to Executive Secretary: Roy Schleicher
 Assistant to Executive Secretary: Florence Peragallo
 Administrative Assistant: Helen Teresczyn
 Administrative Assistant: Margaret Taylor
 Organ: NJSIAA Bulletin Annual Meeting: December
 Other full-time office employees: 8

Phone: 609/587-4855

NEW MEXICO ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATION (1932) 123 59M

Executive Secretary: **JAMES ODLE**, (P.O. Box 8407), 3620 Thaxton Street, S.E.,
 Albuquerque 87198
 Assistant Executive Secretary: El Richards
 Assistant Executive Secretary: Andrew Moses
 Organ: Que Pasa! Annual Meeting: April
 Other full-time office employees: 2

Phone: 505/262-1696

NEW YORK STATE PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC

ASSOCIATION (1926) 1,629 .. 541M

Executive Director: **ALTON B. DOYLE**, Executive Park South, Albany 12203
 Associate Director: Dr. Sandra E. Scott
 Assistant Director-Treasurer: Marcus J. Martone, H. Frank Carey High School,
 Franklin Square 11010
 Assistant Director: William F. Vesp
 Organ: SPOT NEWS Annual Meeting: April

Phones: 518/489-5471-4

NOTE: Walter S. Moore is Executive Secretary of the New York State High School Pupil Benefit Plan, Inc., 34 Worden Road, Scotia 12302; Mrs. Barbara Daniels is Assistant to the Executive Secretary.

NORTH CAROLINA HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC

ASSOCIATION, INC. (1949) 344 225M

Executive Director: **SIMON F. TERRELL**, (P.O. Box 3216), Finley Golf Course Road, UNC
 Campus, Chapel Hill 27514
 Assistant to Executive Director: Charles H. Adams
 Administrative Assistant: Ken Tilley
 Administrative Secretary: Minnie H. Sirls
 Organ: Bulletin Annual Meeting: April
 Other full-time office employees: 3

Phone: 919/933-2345

NORTH DAKOTA HIGH SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

ASSOCIATION (1923) 254 48M

Executive Secretary: **BRUCE ANDERSON** (P.O. Box 817), 134 N.E. Third Street, Valley
 City 58072
 Assistant Executive Secretary: Robert D. King
 Field Representative: Robert M. Hetler
 Field Representative: Sheryl Solberg
 Claims Manager: Rick Fitzner

Organ: NDHSAA Bulletin Annual Meeting: October
Other full-time office employees: 3

Phone: 701/845-3953

OHIO HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

(1924) 1,622 1,065M

Commissioner: **RICHARD L. ARMSTRONG**, 4080 Roselea Place, Columbus 43214

Associate Commissioner: Frederick L. Dafler

Assistant Commissioner: Dolores A. Billhardt

Assistant Commissioner: Richard D. Termeer

Assistant Commissioner: Blair C. Irvin

Publication: Ohio High School Athlete Annual Meeting: January

Other full-time office employees: 9

Phone: 614/267-2502

OKLAHOMA SECONDARY SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

ASSOCIATION (1924) 492 122M

Executive Secretary: **CLAUD E. WHITE**, (P.O. Box 53464), 222 N.E. 27th Street,
Oklahoma City 73152

Assistant: Ivan Evans

Assistant: Floyd M. Moyer

Assistant: Bill Self

Assistant: Cecil Devine

Organ: Oklahoma SSA Bulletin Annual Meeting: October

Other full-time office employees: 5

Phone: 405/528-3385

OREGON SCHOOL ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATION

(1931) 255 165M

Executive Director: **EDWARD J. RYAN**, No. 1 Plaza Southwest, 6900 S.W. Haines Road,
Tigard 97223

Assistant Executive Director: John R. Hilsenteger

Assistant Executive Director: Weldon (Bud) Lewis

Assistant Executive Director: Virginia Yankoskie

Organ: OSAA Interscholastic Annual Meeting: October

Other full-time office employees: 5

Phone: 503/639-9656

PENNSYLVANIA INTERSCHOLASTIC ATHLETIC

ASSOCIATION (1924) 1,300 1,020M

Executive Director: Dr. Russell T. Werner, (P.O. Box 2008), 550 Gettysburg Road,
Mechanicsburg 17055

Administrative Assistant: To be named

Annual Meeting: July

Other full-time office employees: 7

Phone: 717/697-0374-5-6

RHODE ISLAND INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE,

INC. (1952) 58 50M

Executive Secretary: **REV. ROBERT C. NEWBOLD**, (P.O. Box 6367), 20 Regent Avenue,
 Providence 02908
 Coordinator of Girls' Athletics: Alice Sullivan
 Organ: Mimeographed Bulletin Monthly Meeting: Third Monday
Phones: 401/351-6990-9800

SOUTH CAROLINA HIGH SCHOOL LEAGUE

(1947) **219** **197M**
 Executive Director: **JIM PINKERTON**, Room 408, Carolina Coliseum, University of South
 Carolina, Columbia 29208
 Assistant Executive Director: Buford L. Clary
 Assistant Executive Director: Patricia Mack
 Assistant Executive Director: H. A. (Pete) Ayoub
 Organ: Bulletin Annual Meeting: April
 Other full-time office employees: 6
Phone: 863/777-3116

SOUTH DAKOTA HIGH SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

ASSOCIATION (1923) **213** **54M**
 Executive Secretary: **MARLYN GOLDHAMMER**, (P.O. Box 1217), 411 E. Capitol, Pierre
 57501
 Assistant Executive Secretary: Ruth Rehn
 Assistant Executive Secretary: Ralph W. Wilkinson
 Assistant Executive Secretary: Bernie C. Stocking
 Organ: Bulletin Annual Meeting: October
 Other full-time office employees: 3
Phone: 605/224-9261

TENNESSEE SECONDARY SCHOOL ATHLETIC

ASSOCIATION (1925) **376** **316M**
 Executive Director: **GILL GIDEON**, 3333 Lebanon Road, Hermitage 37076
 Assistant Executive Director: Bob Baldridge
 Assistant Executive Director: Ronnie Carter
 Administrative Assistant: Dot Davis
 Organ: TSSAA News Annual Meeting: December
 Other full-time office employees: 4
Phone: 615/889-6740

TEXAS UNIVERSITY INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE

(1969) **1,134** **750M**
 Director: **BAILEY M. MARSHALL**, (P.O. Box 8028), University Station, 2622 Wichita
 Street, Austin 78712
 Athletic Director: William D. Farney
 Assistant Athletic Director: Bonnie Northcutt
 Drama Director: Lynn Murray
 Journalism Director: Bobby Hawthorne
 Music Director: Nelson G. Patrick

Activities Director: Barbara Puckett
 Organ: Leaguer Council Meeting: November
 Other full-time office employees: 16

Phone: 512/471-5883

UTAH HIGH SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

ASSOCIATION (1927) 99 80M

Executive Director: **J. MARION TREE**, 199 East 7200 South, Midvale 84047
 Assistant Director: David L. Wilkey
 Organ: UHSAA Handbook Annual Meeting: As called
 Other full-time office employees: 1

Phone: 801/566-0681

VERMONT HEADMASTERS' ASSOCIATION,

INC. (1945) 73 31M

Executive Secretary: **RICHARD H. BREEN**, (P.O. Box 128), 148 State Street, Montpelier 05602
 Administrative Assistant: Mrs. Marie Clough
 Organ: Mimeographed Bulletin issued monthly Annual Meeting: October
 Other full-time office employees: 1

Phones: 802/229-0547-8

VIRGINIA HIGH SCHOOL LEAGUE (1948) 286 256M

Executive Secretary: **WILLIAM C. PACE**, (P.O. Box 3697), University Station, Zehmer Building, 104 Midmont Lane, Charlottesville 22903
 Assistant Executive Secretary: Earl S. Gillespie
 Program Supervisor: Claudia L. Dodson
 Program Supervisor: Arthur C. Greene, Jr.
 Program Supervisor: Clarence Jones
 Program Supervisor: Michael Porter
 Organ: Leaguer Meetings: October and March
 Other full-time office employees: 4

Phone: 804/924-7121

WASHINGTON INTERSCHOLASTIC ACTIVITIES

ASSOCIATION (1936) 633 319M

Executive Secretary: **HENRY E. RYBUS**, 4211 W. Lake Sammamish Blvd., S.E. Bellevue 98008
 Assistant Executive Secretary: Irene F. Hallett
 Administrative Assistant: Ralph S. Bayard
 Organ: The Washington Interscholastic Meetings: October and April
 Other full-time office employees: 4

Phone: 206/746-7102

WEST VIRGINIA SECONDARY SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

COMMISSION (1925) 313 158M

Executive Secretary: **SAM WILLIAMS**, 2108 Dudley Avenue, Parkersburg 26101
 Assistant Executive Secretary: Bill Hanlin

Organ: The Interscholastic Annual Meeting: April
Other full-time office employees: 5

Phone: 304/485-5494

WISCONSIN INTERSCHOLASTIC ATHLETIC

ASSOCIATION (1920) 424 322M

Executive Director: **JOHN E. ROBERTS**, (P.O. Box 267), 41 Park Ridge Drive, Stevens Point 54481

Associate Director: Matt Otte

Assistant Director: Don Herrmann

Assistant to Director: Karen Kuhn

Assistant to Director: Frank McCormick

Director of Office Services: Joe Jones

Organ: WIAA Bulletin Annual Meeting: April-May

Other full-time office employees: 19

Phone: 715/344-8580

WYOMING HIGH SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

ASSOCIATION (1936) 74 20M

Executive Secretary: **WILLIAM SULLINS**, 218 W. 9th, Casper 82601

Administrative Assistant: Cleo Pantle

Organ: Mimeographed Bulletin Annual Meeting: January

Other full-time office employees: 2

Phone: 307/577-0614

CANADIAN SCHOOL SPORTS FEDERATION (1967)

Executive Director: **DAVE FISHMAN**, 333 River Road, Ottawa, Ontario, K1L 8B9

Secretary: Diana Marsman

Publications Director: Louise Behan

Technical Director: Rezzo Gallov

Organ: The Focus Newsletter (Multilithed) Annual Meeting: October

Phones: 613/746-3258-0060, Ext. 212 & 269

CANADA: ALBERTA SCHOOLS' ATHLETIC

ASSOCIATION (1968) 265 103M

Executive Director: **LORNE WOOD**, Percy Page Centre, 13 Mission Ave., St. Albert, Alberta T8N 1H6

Organ: A.S.A.A. Monthly Newsletter, Annual Handbook and Yearbook

Semi-Annual Meetings: April and September

Phone: 403/458-1016

CANADA: BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATION OF SCHOOL

ATHLETIC ASSOCIATIONS (1969) 396 212M

Executive Director: **DONALD A. STEEN**, 1200 Hornby Street, Vancouver, British Columbia V6Z 2E2

Assistant Executive Director: Mrs. Bobbie Lieb

Communications Director: John Rousseau

Organ: Monthly Bulletin Meetings: January and May

Other full-time office employees: 2

Phone: 604/687-3333

ASSOCIATION INC. (1962) **166** **58M**
Executive Director: **MORRIS GLIMCHER**, 1700 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg, Manitoba R3H 0B1
Secretary: Brenda Maloney
Organ: M.H.S.A.A., INC. "PACER" (Bi-Monthly) Annual Meeting: June
Phones: 204/786-5641 & 775-6984

Executive Director: **W.S. RITCHIE**, Department of Education, (P.O. Box 804), Fredericton,
New Brunswick E3B 5B4
Organ: NBIAA Bulletin Meetings: November, April, June
Phone: 506/453-2770

Executive Secretary: **WALTER CROTTY**, Bldg. 25, Torbay Airport, St. John's Newfoundland A1C 5T7

Phone: 709/737-2795

FEDERATION (1952)..... 158..... 3M
Executive Director: **RON O'FLAHERTY**, (P.O. Box 3010-S), 5516 Spring Garden Road,
Halifax, Nova Scotia
Phone: 902/425-5450

ASSOCIATIONS (1953) **659** **600M**
 Executive Director: **ANDY GIBSON**, 111 Railside Rd., Don Mills, Ontario M3A 1B2
 Assistant to the Executive Secretary: Diana Ranken
 Meetings: December, April, June
 Phone: 416/441-1333

ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION (1964)
Executive Secretary: **JANE CUSHING**, Physical Education Consultant, (P.O. Box 2000),
Department of Education, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, C1A 7N8
Phone: 902/892-3504

ASSOCIATION (1953) 350 80M
Executive Director: **R. BARRY STINSON**, "Parkview Place," 423-2220 College Avenue,
Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 3V7
Organ: Monthly Bulletin Annual Meeting: June
Phone: 306/565-6048

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Executive Director: **EDWARD F. WAGGONER**, Kadena High School, APO San Francisco, California 96239

PHILIPPINE SECONDARY SCHOOLS ATHLETIC

ASSOCIATION (1974)..... 4..... 2M

Executive Secretary: **JOHN J. STAUFFER**, George Dewey High School, USNS Box 70, FPO San Francisco, California 96651

SPC INTERSCHOLASTIC ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATION (1980)

Contact: Carlian Smith, Department of Guam, P.O. Box DE, Agana, Guam 96910

STANDARDIZED PROCEDURE FOR NUMBERING CALENDAR WEEKS

	1980-1981	1981-1982	1982-1983	1983-1984	1984-1985	1985-1986
1	7/7-7/12	7/6-7/11	7/5-7/10	7/4-7/9	7/2-7/7	7/8-7/13
2	7/14-7/19	7/13-7/18	7/12-7/17	7/11-7/16	7/9-7/14	7/15-7/20
3	7/21-7/26	7/20-7/25	7/19-7/24	7/18-7/23	7/16-7/21	7/22-7/27
4	7/28-8/2	7/27-8/1	7/26-7/31	7/25-7/30	7/23-7/28	7/29-8/3
5	8/4-8/9	8/3-8/8	8/2-8/7	8/1-8/6	7/30-8/4	8/5-8/10
6	8/11-8/16	8/10-8/15	8/9-8/14	8/8-8/13	8/6-8/11	8/12-8/17
7	8/18-8/23	8/17-8/22	8/16-8/21	8/15-8/20	8/13-8/18	8/19-8/24
8	8/25-8/30	8/24-8/29	8/23-8/28	8/22-8/27	8/20-8/25	8/26-8/31
9	9/1-9/6	8/31-9/5	8/30-9/4	8/29-9/3	8/27-9/1	9/2-9/7
10	9/8-9/13	9/7-9/12	9/6-9/11	9/5-9/10	9/3-9/8	9/9-9/14
11	9/15-9/20	9/14-9/19	9/13-9/18	9/12-9/17	9/10-9/15	9/16-9/21
12	9/22-9/27	9/21-9/26	9/20-9/25	9/19-9/24	9/17-9/22	9/23-9/28
13	9/29-10/4	9/28-10/3	9/27-10/2	9/26-10/1	9/24-9/29	9/30-10/5
14	10/6-10/11	10/5-10/10	10/4-10/9	10/3-10/8	10/1-10/6	10/7-10/12
15	10/13-10/18	10/12-10/17	10/11-10/16	10/10-10/15	10/8-10/13	10/14-10/19
16	10/20-10/25	10/19-10/24	10/18-10/23	10/17-10/22	10/15-10/20	10/21-10/26
17	10/27-11/1	10/26-10/31	10/25-10/30	10/24-10/29	10/22-10/27	10/28-11/2
18	11/3-11/8	11/2-11/7	11/1-11/6	10/31-11/5	10/29-11/3	11/4-11/9
19	11/10-11/15	11/9-11/14	11/8-11/13	11/7-11/12	11/5-11/10	11/11-11/16
20	11/17-11/22	11/16-11/21	11/15-11/20	11/14-11/19	11/12-11/17	11/18-11/23
21	11/24-11/29	11/23-11/28	11/22-11/27	11/21-11/26	11/19-11/24	11/25-11/30
22	12/1-12/6	11/30-12/5	11/29-12/4	11/28-12/3	11/26-12/1	12/2-12/7
23	12/8-12/13	12/7-12/12	12/6-12/11	12/5-12/10	12/3-12/8	12/9-12/14
24	12/15-12/20	12/14-12/19	12/13-12/18	12/12-12/17	12/10-12/15	12/15-12/21

25	12/22-12/27	12/21-12/26	12/20-12/25	12/19-12/24	12/17-12/22	12/23-12/28
26	12/29-1/3	12/28-1/2	12/27-1/1	12/26-12/31	12/24-12/29	12/30-1/4
27	1/5-1/10	1/4-1/9	1/3-1/8	1/2-1/7	12/31-1/5	1/6-1/11
28	1/12-1/17	1/11-1/16	1/10-1/15	1/9-1/14	1/7-1/12	1/13-1/18
29	1/19-1/24	1/18-1/23	1/17-1/22	1/16-1/21	1/14-1/19	1/20-1/25
30	1/26-1/31	1/25-1/30	1/24-1/29	1/23-1/28	1/21-1/26	1/27-2/1
31	2/2-2/7	2/1-2/6	1/31-2/5	1/30-2/4	1/28-2/2	2/3-2/8
32	2/9-2/14	2/8-2/13	2/7-2/12	2/6-2/11	2/4-2/9	2/10-2/15
33	2/16-2/21	2/15-2/20	2/14-2/19	2/13-2/18	2/11-2/16	2/17-2/22
34	2/23-2/28	2/22-2/27	2/21-2/26	2/20-2/25	2/18-2/23	2/24-3/1
35	3/2-3/7	3/1-3/6	2/28-3/5	2/27-3/3	2/25-3/2	3/3-3/8
36	3/9-3/14	3/8-3/13	3/7-3/12	3/5-3/10	3/4-3/9	3/10-3/15
37	3/16-3/21	3/15-3/20	3/14-3/19	3/12-3/17	3/11-3/16	3/17-3/22
38	3/23-3/28	3/22-3/27	3/21-3/26	3/19-3/24	3/18-3/23	3/24-3/29
39	3/30-4/4	3/29-4/3	3/28-4/2	3/26-3/31	3/25-3/30	*3/31-4/5
40	4/6-4/11	4/5-4/10	*4/4-4/9	4/2-4/7	4/1-4/6	4/7-4/12
41	4/13-4/18	*4/12-4/17	4/11-4/16	4/9-4/14	*4/8-4/13	4/14-4/19
42	*4/20-4/25	4/19-4/24	4/18-4/23	4/16-4/21	4/15-4/20	4/21-4/26
43	4/27-5/2	4/26-5/1	4/25-4/30	*4/23-4/28	4/22-4/27	4/28-5/3
44	5/4-5/9	5/3-5/8	5/2-5/7	4/30-5/5	4/29-5/4	5/5-5/10
45	5/11-5/16	5/10-5/15	5/9-5/14	5/7-5/12	5/6-5/11	5/12-5/17
46	5/18-5/23	5/17-5/22	5/16-5/21	5/14-5/19	5/13-5/18	5/19-5/24
47	5/25-5/30	5/24-5/29	5/23-5/28	5/21-5/26	5/20-5/25	5/26-5/31
48	6/1-6/6	5/31-6/5	5/30-6/4	5/28-6/2	5/27-6/1	6/2-6/7
49	6/8-6/13	6/7-6/12	6/6-6/11	6/4-6/9	6/3-6/8	6/9-6/14
50	6/15-6/20	6/14-6/19	6/13-6/18	6/11-6/16	6/10/6/15	6/16-6/21
51	6/22-6/27	6/21-6/26	6/20-6/25	6/18-6/23	6/17-6/22	6/23-6/28
52	6/29-7/4	6/28-7/3	6/27-7/2	6/25-6/30	6/24-6/29	6/30-7/5

* Easter Sunday precedes Monday of this week.

NATIONAL FEDERATION PUBLICATIONS & ITEMS FOR SALE

Prices effective April 1, 1980 - April 1, 1981

	FOOTBALL (available in June)	PURCHASE PRICE
1980	Football Rule Book (includes 6 and 8 man rules)	1.75
1980	Football Case Book (interpretations)	1.75
1979 & 1980	Football Handbook (includes Flag Football)	1.75
1980 & 1981	Football Officials Manual	1.75
1980	Football Rules - Simplified & Illustrated	2.50
	BASKETBALL (available in July)	
1980-81	Basketball Rule Book (Boys & Girls)	1.75
1980-81	Basketball Case Book (interpretations)	1.75
1980-81 & 1981-82	Basketball Handbook	1.75
1979-80 & 1980-81	Basketball Officials Manual	1.75
1980-81	Basketball Rules - Simplified & Illustrated	2.50
	BASEBALL (1981 books available in December)	
1981	Baseball Rule Book	1.75
1981	Baseball Case Book (interpretations)	1.75
1981 & 1982	Baseball Umpires Manual	1.75
1980	Baseball Rule Book	1.25
1980	Baseball Case Book (interpretations)	1.25
1979 & 1980	Baseball Umpires Manual	1.25

OTHER RULE BOOKS

1980-81	Field Hockey Rule Book (April)	1.75
1980-81	Boys Gymnastics Rule Book and Manual (June)	3.00
1980-81	Girls Gymnastics Rule Book and Manual (June)	3.00
1980-81	Ice Hockey Rule Book (September)	1.75
1980-81	Soccer Rule Book (Boys & Girls) (May)	1.75
1981	Softball Rule Book (Fast & Slow Pitch - Boys & Girls) (December)	1.75
1980	Softball Rule Book (Fast & Slow Pitch - Boys & Girls)	1.25
1980-81	Swimming & Diving & Water Polo Rule Book (Boys & Girls) (July)	1.75
1981	Track & Field Rule Book (Boys & Girls) (December)	1.75
1980 & 1981	Track & Field Officials Manual	1.75
1980	Track & Field Rule Book (Boys & Girls)	2.00
1980-81	Volleyball Rule Book (Boys & Girls) (April)	1.75
1980-81	Wrestling Rule Book (September)	1.75
1980-81 & 1981-82	Wrestling Officials Manual	1.75

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

	National Federation Handbook	1.25
	So Now You're An Official	1.00
1979-80	National Federation High School Sports Record Book	2.50
1981	National Federation High School Sports Record Book	2.95
	National Federation Scorebooks	3.00
	Baseball-Softball, Basketball, Swimming & Diving, Cross Country, Track & Field, Gymnastics and Volleyball	
	National Federation Diving Score Sheets (Pad of 100)	3.00
	National Federation Volleyball Team Roster & Line-up Cards (Pad of 100)	3.00
	National Federation Competitors Numbers (nontearable)	
	Black numbers with the following backgrounds: White, Red Tint, Blue Tint, Green Tint, Yellow Tint	1 Set 7.50/Set 2-5 Sets 7.25/Set 6 or More Sets 7.00/Set
	Numbers are 1-1000 sold in sets of 100	
	Football Flipping Coins	1.00
	Proceedings of Tenth Annual Conference of Directors of Athletics	2.00
	2-10 Copies - 1.25, 11-25 Copies - 1.00, 26-75 Copies - .75, 76 or More - .50	
	Meeting Folders	.50
	Football, Basketball and Wrestling	

NATIONAL FEDERATION PUBLICATIONS & ITEMS FOR SALE

SIGNAL CHARTS, FIELD DIAGRAMS AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR SCORERS & TIMERS

	PURCHASE PRICE
Basketball	
Instructions for Scorers and Timers	25
Officials Signal Chart and Court Diagram	25
Football	
Signal Chart and Field Diagram	25
Volleyball	
Officials Signals, Court Diagram and Instructions for Scorers and Timers	25
Wrestling	
Signal Chart and Instructions for Scorers and Timers	25
TRANSPARENCIES (teaching aids)	
Available in the following sports:	
Football, Volleyball, Basketball, Wrestling and Girls Gymnastics (set of 20)	49.00
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(set of 20 transparencies)	30.00
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FILMS

DUE TO COST OF SILVER, PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

16 MM - SOUND - COLOR - SPORTS FILMS (SALE OR RENT)

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"WINNING WAYS" Rules of Basketball (1976)	
"BASKETBALL TODAY" (1973)	
"PRECISION FOOTBALL" (1978)	
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"CHALLENGE OF TRACK & FIELD" (1977)	
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17 Minute Films	165.00
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"VOLLEYBALL TODAY" (1975)	
"READY, WRESTLE!" (1976)	
"KEY GOALS TO WINNING SOCCER" (1979)	
"FOOTBALL: Point of Contact" (1976)	
"ONE STEP AHEAD: A Guide to Better Football Officiating" (1980)	
"SWIMMING & DIVING TODAY" (1974)	

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28 Minute Cassettes	49.00
"BASKETBALL AT ITS BEST" (1979)	
"THE CHALLENGE OF TRACK & FIELD" (1977)	
"PRECISION FOOTBALL" (1978)	
17 Minute Cassettes	45.00
"KEY GOALS TO WINNING SOCCER" (1979)	
"VOLLEYBALL: The Winning Points" (1979)	

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Girls
and
Boys

THE HISTORY OF THE NATION'S
FINEST HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC
ACHIEVEMENTS IN 15 SPORTS

1979-80 Record Book

Fund-raising item \$1.50/copy (50 minimum)

Price to general public: \$2.50

1981 Record Book (available in December 1980)

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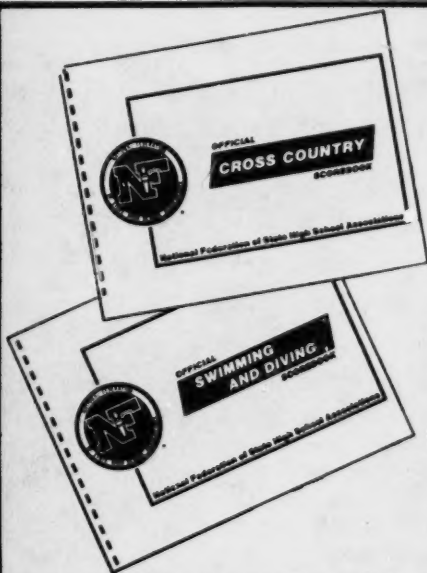
Price to general public: \$2.95



NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL



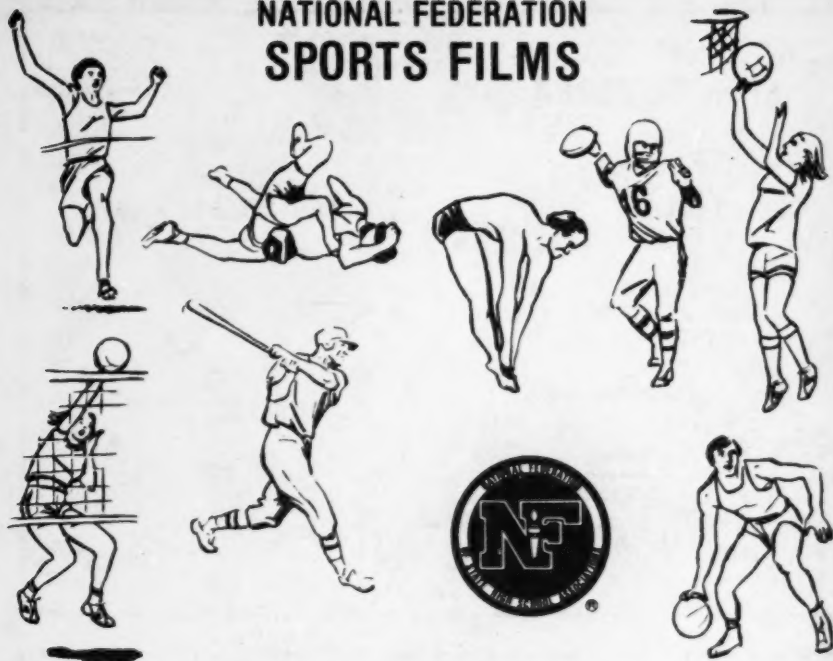
SPORTS RECORD BOOK



NATIONAL FEDERATION SCOREBOOKS

A **NEW** line of sports scorebooks is now available from the National Federation. The scorebooks feature easy-to-follow scoring instructions and are designed to be practical and functional. The cost is \$3.00 each. Scorebooks are offered for the following sports: **baseball-softball, basketball, cross country, girls and boys gymnastics, swimming and diving, track and field and volleyball.**

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Rules authorities have long recognized the advantages of an audio-visual approach to provide a better understanding of the rules of sports.

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For additional information concerning rental or purchase of films contact:

National Federation Sports Films
P.O. Box 20626
Kansas City, MO 64195



NATIONAL FEDERATION HEADQUARTERS

Until July of 1971, the headquarters of the National Federation were in rental facilities in Chicago. In 1971, the Federation staff moved into a specially designed and constructed building in Elgin, Illinois, 30 miles west of O'Hare International Airport. But growth of services and staff continued; and on April 6, 1978, ground was broken for the National Federation's new 33,000 square foot headquarters facility at Kansas City International Airport. That facility was completed on May 1, 1979. The building holds administrative offices, meeting rooms and the largest athletic printing operation in the world.